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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,890—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,,
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3008	750		28th ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

2nd Nov.	14th Dec.
16th Nov.	28th Dec.
30th Nov.	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 1, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons. on the 2nd November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 5th November, day light, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 6th November, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on 3rd November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	15th Nov.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Amidships Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 31st Oct, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100,	Per Box			1	12
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O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	,,	,,	,,		1	12

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O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1,	In Boxes of 100,	Per Box		3	8
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 2,	,,	,,	,,	3	4
O K JAVA GEMS ,, No. 3,	,,	,,	,,	3	0

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"THE MOUNTEBANKS,"
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„ Ernest Fearnley	Tenor.
„ P. B Bathurst	Baritone.
„ D. Munro	Eccentric.
„ Smythe	Comedian.
„ Bennett	Bass.

AND
MR. PEMBERTON WILLARD.

Miss Ethel Mackay	Soprano.
„ Madie Bennett	Soprano.
„ Cora Milne	Contralto.
„ T. Williams	Dancer.
„ D. Williams	Soubrette.

Miss T HAMILTON, Miss IVY BLYTHE,
MISS RILEY, Miss CORINNE,
AND
Miss VERA PATEY, Mezzo Soprano.

OPERAS TO FOLLOW.
DOROTHY, FALKA, BEGGAR STUDENT,
RIP VAN WINKLE, PAUL JONES,
THE GONDOLIERS, Miss DECIMA,
MARJORIE, DORIS, MANTEUX NOIR,
The Nautch Girl. Yeoman of the Guard, Erminie, &c, &c, &c.
THE OPERA ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CARL RIEDLE.
Leader—Mons Willimoff; Solo Flautist—Sigr Colunna; Solo Cornet—Mr CONWAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 16.
Seat in Boxes	„ 4.
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3.
Pit Stalls	„ 2.
Pit	„ 1.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 1st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
WATCHES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, (being 11 per cent. per annum), free of Income-tax, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on or after the 7th instant, between 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th October, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) S. & W. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent,
By JOHN FLEMING & Co., his Attorneys.
Bombay, 1st November, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.
C. D' Visite	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet	0 4	0 6	12 by 10	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LIMITED.
JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER
AND
JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

Perfect Purifier Supersedes Carbolic and other Disinfectants, being non-poisonous, non-corrosive and stainless in use.

The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,
I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of Leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.

(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.
MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.
Dear Sirs,
I have no hesitation in saying that your LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC for LEPROSY has been found wonderfully efficacious in the diseases arising from effects of Mercury and other foul matter.

Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.

BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 „
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 „
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 „
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 „
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000 „
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 „ &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 145.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 18, Marine Street.

TENTS of various kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TENNIS REQUISITES.—Ayre's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each; The Demon Rs. 11-8 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Champion Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Holdfast Tennis Shoes Rs. 6-8 per pair.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a SALESMAN, having a knowledge of Tailoring and Accoutrements. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "....," care of this Paper.

WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, EMPLOYMENT as a MANAGER for Cotton Mill, or at any Commercial Business. Will accept moderate pay for start. Well experienced, competent in Book-Keeping. Speaks several languages. Good testimonials. Apply "GEM," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V", care of this Paper.

WANTED, an INDENT CLERK, who could influence good orders in Continental goods. Liberal terms according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to "A B C," care of this Paper.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during the time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LONAULI HOTEL near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady—trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and Jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—SIEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL..................Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED .... „ 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST......... „ 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SUMMER CLOTHING for the District Police for a period of three years, to commence from date of contract.

Further information may be had and samples seen at the Undersigned's Office, where sealed Tenders will be received up to the 15th Proximo.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 20th October, 1892.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned DOSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA, in the firm of D. R. UMRIGAR and Co., as Mill Store and General Merchants, CEASED on 13th November, 1890, and that of the Undersigned BOMANJI FRAMJI, on the 31st October, 1891, and since then the business has been carried on by the Undersigned D. R. Umrigar alone under the name of D. R. Umrigar and Co., who will receive and pay all debts due and owing to or by the said Firm.

D. RASTAMJI UMRIGAR,
BOMANJI FRAMJI,
DOSSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA.
Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. COWASJI EDULJI PATELL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI AYEM, and myself, the Undersigned, who as Proprietors of the BAPTY BROTHERS FLOUR MILL, lately carried on business at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, under the Name, Style, and Firm of PATELL SETT and Co., was on the 1st day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mr. Cowasji Edulji Patell.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OILS during the year 1893, viz:—

240 tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

84 tons of non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 10 gallons of each oil to be sent in, to the Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October 1892.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT 34 OF 1858 AND IN THE MATTER OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, A LUNATIC.

IT is hereby notified that by an order of H. M's High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, dated the 13th October, 1892, the Undersigned have been APPOINTED COMMITTEES of the Person and Estate of the abovementioned BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY (formerly NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY) who has been adjudged to be of unsound mind.

Notice is also hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of November, now next ensuing, after which date the Undersigned will proceed to investigate and make arrangements for payment of the debts of which they shall then have had notice.

RUSTOMJEE N. B. JEEJEEBHOY,
MERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE,
33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th October, 1892.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LIMITED.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1892.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1892-93 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 10th November, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on TUESDAY, 15th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of Indigenous Stores, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil, and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the Broad and Meter Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1893, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 Per Cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 Per Cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6.—All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's, Office, Parel, October 20, 1892.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months.................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is [illegible] per quarter.

OFFICES:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible]. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the BHOPAL STATE FACTORY, the following hands:—Applications with Testimonials stating terms. Wanted not later than the 20th November. Date of joining given against each post. None need apply who has not good experience and possess good testimonials.

HANDS REQUIRED.

No.	Post or Capacity.	Estimated wages in State coin.	Latest date of joining.
I.	Office Head Clerk and Accountant	55—65	At once.
II.	One good experienced Mechanic to take charge and work a Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press	50—75	1st Dec., 1892.
III.	One Valver to take charge of one set of Valves of the above Press	15—20	„
IV.	One Foreman Lasher to superintend and teach the local laborer to lash the Cotton bales with Hoop Iron	15—20	„
V.	Two experienced Gin Fitters to take charge of 46 Macarthie's fine bearing Gins by Messrs. Platt Brothers, and to superintend the working of the under Gin Fitters locally kept	20—40 each.	
VI.	One Engine Driver to take charge and drive one compound condencing double cylinder Gin Engine, of 75 Indicative Horse Power. Working Gin by means of Rope Gearing	30—40	

Note.—The applicants excepting No. 1 when applying and sending in copies of their testimonials should also state terms. First—if the Factory is worked for years from one year's end to another, and second—if only worked for the Cotton Seasons, i.e., for 6 or 7 months every year, i.e., from December to July of each year.

All applications to be decided by A. S. up to the 20th November, 1892, the latest.

SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories.
Bhopal. 28th October 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 6 per month in advance, Postage extra.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
TELEPHONES,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, BATTERIES,
MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS,
AND OTHER
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY are prepared to undertake the ERECTION of TELEPHONE LINES and TELEPHONIC INSTALLATIONS for Native States, Corporations, Companies or Private Individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

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HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY RUSHAYON

IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURRY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

L. MITTER,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghoses St.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
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SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth ; R. I. M. S. Mayo, and La Seyne (s), Aden ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Mayfield (s), Moulmein ; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa ; and Blue Cross (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—Imperatrix (s), for Trieste ; Aldgate (s), Marseilles, &c. ; Bendo (s), Sourabaya ; and H. M. S. Euphrates, England.

Postal Notice.—The mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 6-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd instant.

Reported Theft.—Burjorjee Hormusjee, head clerk in the Engineering Department of the Public Works, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 291 in currency notes and cash from a drawer in his desk on the morning of Sunday last.

A Case withdrawn.—The case in which C. B. D'Souza charged A. F. DeConceicao and M. P. Conceicao before Mr. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cheating in respect of sundry cases supposed to contain medicine, but which when opened were found to be full of mud, was yesterday, with the permission of the Magistrate, withdrawn, the complainant being unwilling to lead evidence.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock this evening :—

The Watch Parade March		O. Stella.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Valse	Kunstler Leben	Strauss.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Union Mill Strike.—The strike of the mill-hands belonging to the above mill still continues, and the policemen placed atthe mill to prevent a breach of the peace were not required there yesterday as the mill was closed on account of a holiday. They are required to be present at the mill to-day as some of the strikers are to return to work. A number of new mill-hands have been employed in place of those who still refuse to work.

Hormarjee Wadia Fire Temple.—Yesterday being the sixty-third anniversary of the inauguration of this fire-temple, a grand *jasson* ceremony was performed in the presence of the High Priest, the officiating priests, the trustees, and the leading and other members of the Parsee community. Shums-Ul-Ulama Dustur Peshotun, High Priest of the fire-temple, presided at the ceremonies, in the performance of which he was assisted by several junior priests. The Dustur afterwards delivered an impressive address invoking blessings on the souls of the worthy departed.

Kidnapping a Minor.—This case, in which two Hindu women of ill-fame, named Dhondi and Radi, stand charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, the first with kidnapping a native girl, aged about twelve years, named Bhagirthi, from the lawful guardianship of her father-in-law for improper purposes, and the second accused with receiving the girl Bhagirthi into her house was called on yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Some witnesses were examined on behalf of the accused, after which the Magistrate delivered judgment. His Worship characterized the offence as being of a very grave nature and convicted both the accused under Section 372 I. P. C. and sentenced each of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years.

The Clive-Durant-Neill Defamation Case.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, when the further examination of Mr. Hemming by Mr. Durant was continued. There were sundry lively passages-at-arms between the complainant and the witness, and the Magistrate was obliged to interfere more than once, and request Mr. Durant to confine himself to relevant questions. Mr. Durant explained to the court that the principal reason he had for putting such questions was to show the hostility of the witness. In reply to the question by Mr. Durant as to whether witness would consider such a statement as Neill made to him regarding complainant and his wife defamatory if made of witness and his wife (if he had one) or his sister, the witness said that he declined to answer, as he did not feel qualified to pass his opinion in the witness-box. The examination of Mr. Hemming was not concluded when the Court rose for the day. The further hearing of the case will be resumed on Thursday next, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m.

A Breach of the Arms Act.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Sirdar Mir Abdoolally, Head of the Detective Police, Bahadur Oomer *alias* Oomer Ahmed was brought up on remand and charged by Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, with having in his possession a Martini-Henry rifle and 3,500 cartridges, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Roshanally, of the detective police, and an officer of the Grand Arsenal and the victoria-driver in whose conveyance the bags of ammunition were found were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The accused in his defence stated that he was but a servant, and that the rifle and cartridges were given to him by a Portuguese to take to his master who was a *karkoon*. He acted only in obedience to his master's order ; and had committed no offence. He came to know that the bags contained ammunition only when the police opened them. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived yesterday :—

From Genoa.

Mr. Brown.	Capt. H. Gordon Cotton.
Mr. and Mrs. Valz.	The Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis.
Mr. and Mrs. Scheukel and child.	Mrs. Ledgard and child.
Mr. H. Blanlenil.	General Meane.
Mr. H. Bay.	Mr. and Mrs. Leslie.
Mrs. R. Tibaldi.	Capt. Blewitt.
Mr. and Mrs. Nibbach and child.	Mrs. Goldsmith.
Col. W. B. Ferris.	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rattigan, 2 Misses Rattigan 3 children and 1 nurse.
Lieut. G. B. Rigby.	Mr. A. Scheggi.
Col. and Mrs. Cowper.	Mr. and Mrs. C. Checcacci.
Mr. and Mrs. Brett and two children.	Mr. P. Angeli and 4 others.
Miss Noad.	Mr. Parmenteer & 4 friends.
Mr. and Mrs. Nawabkhan.	Rev. P. Apostolides and 3 friends.
Mr. and Mrs. K. Hare.	Rev. P. W. Wangli.
Miss Harrison.	Mr. A. Percial and 6 deck passengers.
Mrs. Bell and child.	
Mrs. Robertson.	

From Aden.—45 deck passengers.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Rumore Head in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 22, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	72,000	1,27,000	4,000	2,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	156	275	9	440
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	11,43,475	13,70,671	51,116	25,65,262
Total for 16 weeks.	12,15,475	14.97,671	55,116	27,68,262
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,974	1,55,951	3,226	2,53,151
Per mile of Ry do.	204	338	7	549
Total to corresponding date do.	12,01,700	17,98,974	50,165	30,50,839

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 50,151

Do. to date .... „ 2,82,577

THE GUZERAT PARSEE MUTUAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

The first annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Guzerat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund started last year, was held at Surat, on Sunday evening, in the Nanpura Cowasji Tamma Dharamsala, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dosabhai, City Magistrate, chairman of the managing committee, presiding. The fund has, it appears from the report recently issued, made good progress during the brief period of its existence. During the year under report, 1232 members were registered, and a sum of Rs. 4,618 derived from the subscription fees of admittance from first and second class members was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank as reserve fund. After the reading of the notice stating the object of the meeting, the chairman opened the proceedings with a long and impressive address in which it was remarked that the institution like the one with which they had all identified themselves was not only a necessity of the present hard times, but it showed how much the Parsees as a civilized community were alive to the wants and requirements of their children even after their (the members') deaths. As such he considered it an attribute of a very prominent character and complimented them on their being so spontaneously sensible of their social and moral obligations. The chairman brought one fact prominently to the notice of his hearers, that the amount derivable from this institution by the nominees of deceased members was not intended to be wholly appropriated to mere ritualism following the dead ; but that its main object was to afford protection to the surviving family, and place within their reach a fair means of giving education to their children. It was very gratifying to him that the institution was being availed of by males and females alike, more by females than by males, there being 521 males and 577 females during the year under report. Human life being a sheer uncertainty, he exhorted his hearers to impress upon the minds of their friends and relatives the imperative necessity of enrolling themselves as members instead of letting the opportunity slip from their hands under the presumption that as they were young in age they were expected to live long, and that they would join at an advanced age. Khan Bahadur Darashaw then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Adurji Mancherji Dalal (Broach), and unanimously carried :—"That the first annul report of the working of the fund during the year 1261 Y. Z. with the account shown therein be adopted by the general meeting."

The several resolutions passed by the meeting may be here given without summarising the speeches with which they were introduced.

Proposed by Mr. Hormasji K. Bharucha (Surat), and seconded by Mr. N. C. Mheta (Naosari), that Khan Bahadoors Darashaw Dosabhai and Nanabhai Cowasji and Messrs. Edalji P. Lalkaka and Burjorji N. Vakil be re-elected members of the managing committee for the current year. The resolution was carried with one voice.

Proposed by Mr. Rustomji N. Patell, honorary secretary and seconded by Mr. Byramji P. Bhurda (Udwada), and carried *nem. con.* that this general meeting of the subscribers to the fund adopts and sanctions the rules framed by the managing committee in pursuance of a resolution passed last year at the general meeting of intending subscribers, with all the modifications and amendments proposed therein by the body consistently with the powers delegated thereto by the intending subscribers. Among the amendments proposed by the managing committee after an year's experience only two are important, and their necessity was lucidly explained by Hon. Secretary Mr. Rustomji N. Patel. The one is the reduction of the maximum number of subscribers from 2,500 to 1,800 necessitated by a just apprehension lest large numbers should turn out defaulters in course of time in consequence of an increased death-rate naturally to be anticipated from a large maximum number. And the other important amendment was for increasing the percentage of deduction on every death call from 12½ to 15 per cent. The other amendments were of subsidiary importance. The meeting unanimously passed a long series of reasolutions, thanking all those who had individually or collectively contributed to the success of the infant institution—a really pleasant task that, for the meeting to perform and for the speakers to expend their eloquence upon. The agents of the various centres in Gujerat, such as Naosori, Udwada, Broach, Bulsar, &c., &c., for their disinterested labour; the doctors for the medical examination of applicants free of any charge; the auditors for auditing the monthly, quarterly, and annual accounts of the fund ; the lawyers for their valuable legal advice ; the proprietors and editors of the *Gujarat Mitra* and the *Gujarat Durpan* for the low rates at which they executed the printing work and gave gratis insertion to fund advertisements in their papers ; the honorary secretary of the Bombay Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund for his valuable advice and suggestions, the honorary secretaries Messrs. R. N. Patell and A. M. Ghandhi for zealous and careful discharge of their responsible duties, the chairmen and members of the managing and working committees for their trouble ; Mr. Eruckshaw N. Paho for placing a part of his commodious building at the disposal of the fund for office without any rent ; Messrs. M. P. Kekobad and H. F. Doctor for their assistance rendered to the honorary secretaries ; the trustees of the dharamshala for placing it at the disposal of the meeting. And the last resolution was the customary vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct in the chair, which was carried with applause.

The general meeting being dissolved, the members of the managing committee, sat together in the same hall for the transaction of business appertaining to the body. In addition to the two honorary secretaries, a third secretary was appointed and the selection has appropriately fallen on Mr. M. P. Kekobad. After doing other necessary business the committee members and the honorary auditors dined together in the same hall. The dinner was specially organised on a small scale in honour of the agents of the different centres who had attended the meeting. The toast of the Queen and the royal family was drunk with great enthusiasm, the whole assembly standing at the time. The "guests" was proposed by the chairman, and this was followed by a series of other toasts.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.

The second report received from the Local Administration on the crop for the season 1892 is as fowows :—"The corrected and completed acreage under crop is 2,216,594. The decrease is due to the late rainfall and partly to rotation of crops. The heavy rains in the month of September did not allow sufficient time to cultivators to weed their fields. Present condition and prospects of the crop are unfavourable on account of excessive rainfall. The leaves have turned yellow and are dropping off. If the weather clears up and there is sunshine for several days a moderately fair crop may be expected. In parts of the Ellichpur taluka the crop has been much injured from excessive moistnre and will have to be uprooted."

THE BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

The second report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1892 is as follows :—"The estimated acreage under crop is 97,187. Heavy rains caused less cultivation of this crop during the year under report. Owing to unseasonable and unfavourable rainfall the crop is not in good condition and does not promise a satisfactory outturn. In the Wun district only the crop is reported to be in good condition and its prospects fairly good.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 22, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,549	35,453	..	3,904	..	7,665
Goods	40,618	49,713	..	9,095	..	2,256
Other earnings	3,250	4,729	..	1,479	14,569	..
Weekly total	75,417	89,895	..	14,478	..	...
Aggregate ..	10,80,310	10,75,662	...	..	4,648	..

King Humbert's letter to Signor Giolitti declining all gifts or subscriptions for his silver wedding, runs as follows :—"With profound gratitude the Queen and I have seen the country manifest the desire to celebrate our approaching silver wedding. Although such a kind thought affects us deeply, we cannot abstain from expressing our irrevocable resolution not to accept any gifts, and not to consent to any subscription being opened on that account. Should this family anniversary, instead of being the occasion of useless festal expenses, become that of acts of beneficence, we will willingly second them, and the charity shown will be to us a grateful testimony of devotion and affection. I pray you, Mr. President, to make this firm determination known to all public representatives and to the citizens, so that any idea of such subscriptions may be dismissed, or, if already carried into execution, that the sums collected may be turned to works of charity. Accept my cordial compliments.—Your affectionate Humbert."

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

Concerning the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, which commenced business in this city yesterday, under the management of Mr. J. D. Stranack, *Capital* has the following history and statement of the position of the Bank :—

To Mr. Alfred Champion, solicitor, is the credit due for the inception of this Bank. He was sufficiently prescient to know, that for such an institution to succeed it must be governed by men of unquestionable ability and standing, who had earned a reputation for having succeeded in business themselves and had proved capable of working considerable capital sums over extensive areas. He, therefore, sought the support of Messrs. Robert Gordon Orr (of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons) Willie Grant, barrister-at-law ; William John Eales, merchant ; Eugene P. Oakshott (of Messrs. Spencer and Co.) ; Henry Royal Dawson (of Messrs. Oakes and Co.) ; and Sathrasal Vencatakristnamah Chetty—gentlemen who had been eminently successful in their own respective businesses, and who were known and highly esteemed throughout the Madras Presidency and even farther afield.

The idea of such an institution was ridiculed by the Europeans of Black Town, with one or two exceptions, and every possible opposition was launched against it—opposition, too, which was both unfair and dishonourable.

For the first three months of the Bank's life, the position was a trying one, but the management in those early days began to see that success was more than probable, quite beyond their anticipations, the necessity for such a bank becoming daily more apparent. The public, controlled by British opinion claiming fair play, discredited the clandestine measures of the opposition.

As chief executive, the management secured the services of a banker capable of dealing with the difficulties of the position, and the result was, that before the end of the first six months, the first issue of 5,000 shares was fully allotted. In referring to this at the first ordinary general meeting of the Bank in August the president remarked, 'that the whole of the first issue of 5,000 shares of the capital, Rs. 5,00,000 has been fully subscribed within the first six months of the Bank's existence. I believe that no such result has yet been achieved in India by any local bank, constituted on the lines of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, and it, therefore, goes far to prove the need that exists in Southern India for a bank of this description.

A steady inquiry for shares continued to set in, and with the bright prospects in view the management felt justified in offering the remaining 5,000 shares at a premium. The whole of these were readily taken up, and we believe it is the first instance on record in India of a bank having floated its original capital at a premium. The success of this measure (applications for some 1,200 shares were received in excess of the last 1,000 offered) was soon apparent—the public gave substantial evidence of their confidence in the policy and undertakings of the Bank. Thus, at the end of the first year, the working capital of the Bank stood at 16 lakhs of rupees with Rs. 15,000 placed to reserve :

It is interesting to look back now to the correspondence which the leading local paper admitted into its columns during that early period. It elicited, however, independent inquiry ; letters came pouring into the Bank with a result highly satisfactory to the management.

At the first annual meeting the president in his speech stated :—"The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders of the Bank at this, the second half-yearly general meeting, and they will not disguise from you their extreme satisfaction at being able to submit a balance-sheet showing results which at this stage of the Bank's existence they believe to be unprecedented in the annals of banking in India. These results, the directrs will at once say, are due to the banking talent and remarkable business capacities of their indefatigable secretary and treasurer, whose incessant labours and unflagging zeal are beyond praise." He then proceeds to explain every item in the balance-sheet, and the exhaustive report is in every sense a most satisfactory and interesting one to read at the present time.

The second year was one of continued success, a considerable demand for money favoured operations, so that at its close Rs. 86.956 had been added to the reserves, and Rs. 64,900 distributed amongst shareholders. The working capital had nearly doubled and stood at about Rs. 31 lakhs.

A trial branch was opened in Bangalore in 1888, where the Bank was invited to conduct the winding-up of a local institution upon remunerative terms ; but finding the outlet for monies very limited, and such keen competition already existing between the Bank or Bombay and the Bank of Madras for the hoondies of that market it was deemed prudent to retire at an early stage without risking a loss, not, however, before opening up a valuable connection with depositors and general clients, which was readily transferred to the head office at Madras, and has grown and extended ever since. The regiments in Bangalore deal with the native sowcars who offer terms and conveniences which an English bank could not extend.

The third year was another eminently favourable to bankers, and every advantage was taken to reap the fullest benefit the markets were affording.

Up to this time some may have questioned the wisdom of working with so small a balance, but practical knowledge and a thorough mastery of the position enabled the management to step outside the hard lines of theory and employ every available sum possible. Being a new institution there were no bad debts, money was fixed forward as far as three years by depositors, and the current demands were spread over a very large area, so that the theoretical percentage of reserve to liability was not strictly adhered to.

At the end of the third year the figures stood thus :—

Capital called and paid-up	Rs.	6,30,000
Capital in reserve	„	3,70,000
Reserve funds and rest	„	2,13,545
Working capital	„	49,11,864

The Bank about this time received a petition, signed by every merchant and trader of any standing or importance, to open a branch at Rawalpindi, with which district Mr. Stranack had been so long associated. The distance from head-quarters was the great objection to such an extension, but the management considered this was outweighed by the advantages offering, for it seemed unwise to forego the benefits which their manager's experience and connection of fourteen years had afforded and the high estimation in which Mr. Stranack was held by his friends and late clients in those parts. Thus, he was sent to open the branch there on the 1st January, 1889, and in three years it was working a capital of 16 lakhs of rupees.

During that time also the progress at the head office had continued, so that on the 31st December, 1891, the general statement showed the following result :—

Working capital	Rs.	1,02,80,996
Subscribed capital paid-up	„	6,30,000
Not yet called	„	3,70,000
Accumulated reserves	„	5,00,776

In addition to this Rs. 13,81,079-3-3 had been paid away in interest to depositors and Rs. 3,04,300 in dividends to shareholders.

The general principles which have guided the proprietary body through its management have been to conserve, to act liberally towards the depositing public (as evidenced by its introduction of day to day and short period deposits, upon which during the tension and scarcity of 1887-1889 as high a rate as 10 per cent. per annum was being allowed upon balances) to be reasonable in its own demand for profits, and to increase the value of its property in the most sensible way, by adding liberally to its reserves.

The 10 per cent. dividend distributed for the past three years is not likely to be increased whilst money is so cheap and pleutiful, for surplus profits beyond this will be placed to the reserves, but a position has now been secured which will enable the management to recommend a bonus, when the percentages of profits of earlier days are secured again by money coming once more into greater demand.

Before the close of the sixth year the Bank's shares of Rs. 100 had changed hands at Rs. 180 each and in the present dull state of the share market generally, they stand as high as 170 to 175. This is, no doubt, their intrinsic value upon the figures shown in the last published statement of accounts, and these first few pages of the Bank's history are a satisfactory record to look back upon, reflecting credit upon all concerned in the inception and promotion of the institution.

The annual reports and addresses from the president afford full and explicit statements of the Bank's business and its operations, and so long as the management continues to pursue the principles and lines initiated by the promoters and their successors to the present time, the institution may claim a full meed of public confidence, and look forward with assurance to a continuance of the success which has attended its operations since it opened its doors in January 1886.

Certain stylish upholsterers in the Boulevard de Malesherbes and in the Avenue de l'Opera, a Paris correspondent states, are in great tribulation at the death of Osman Riza Aga, the chief guardian of the Sultan's harem. They enjoyed his patronage, which secured to them lucrative business at Constantinople. Somehow there was always money enough to buy handsome gewgaws for the appartments which Osman Riza Aga guarded. He is understood to have made a large fortune. He began to patronise French upholsterers soon after the Crimean War, under the eign of Abdul Aziz.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Bheema, 196 tons, Captain B R Williams, cleared yesterday for Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The barque William Manson, 366 tons, Captain L Kendvell, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to H J H Ahmed.

The s.s. Mayfield, 1,775 tons, Captain J P Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of teakwood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

The French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Charriel, Mr and Mrs Artley, Mr and Mrs Droz, Mr Errapeny, Mr and Mrs Durand, Mr Foner, Mrs Lamber and child, Mr Alexander, Major and Mrs Mills, Mr Doulatram Jethumall, Mr Rustomjee, Mr Allison, Mr Lambert, ten Sisters of Charity and 45 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 67 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R M McLellan, Mr T D Canchman, Mr G Diwan, Conductor Powell and 206 deck.—She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H P Jocob, Lieut L J Mathias, Mr De La Fosse, Sergeant Coutts and 104 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. H. Bolckow.	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ R. Head	2013	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
„ P. Stewart	...	Townsend	F	Government
„ Drachenfels	1806	Tegge	K	Glade & Co.
„ Bheema	...	......	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Neera	...	......	M	Shepherd & Co
„ Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	N	Shepherd & Co
„ La Sayne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
„ Riversdale	1311	Peck	Q	W & A Graham&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ Verona	1876	Seymour	4	P & O Co
„ Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
„ Sutlej	2103	Worcester	6	P & O Co
„ Elektra	1996	Mariani	7	A L S N Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	H. M. S. Malabar	Jones	Portsmouth, Oct 5.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Fenny	Aden, Oct 24.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 29.
	Mayfield (s)	Murray	Moulmein, Oct 18.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, Oct 24.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa, Oct 10.
	Blue Cross (s)	Smith	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste.
	Aldgate (s)	Smith	Marseilles, &c.
	Bendo (s)	Campbell	Sourabaya.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Bheema, Williams, for Penang and Singapore.

„ Kapurthala, Livingstone for K. coast and Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sutlej for China.

„ La Seyne, for Aden via Karachi.

„ Elektra for China, &c.

Barque Harrington for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 1.

For Liverpool.

City of Dundee—67 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co : 422 cwts coir-yarn and 330 cwts coir ropes, L Maneckchund.

For London.

Valetta s—7 cwts ivory, N Goolam Hoosen ; 13 cwts peacock feathers and 60 cwts deer G horns, J M Remtoola ; 22 cwts peacock feathers, V Gangjee ; 20 cwts peacock feathers and 56 cwts fishmaws, E Dhunjee ; 57 fishmaws, J Joomabhoy and Co ; 52 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 115 cwts gum, K Sheriff and Co ; 95 cwts gum, H Verdhur ; 30 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 12 bales skins, M Moloobhoy ; 1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 200 bales skins, Owen and Okell ; 6 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Riversdale s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Killeck Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co ; 884 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allimahomed and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—375 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Ramore Head s.—502 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Drachenfels s—2,000 cwts wheat bran, the Bombay Flour Mill Co.

For Hong Kong.

Sutlej s—100 bales twist and 22 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 89 chests opium, P and O Co ; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 8 chests opium, P F Talati.

Elektra, s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Saanghai.

Sutlej s—100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 32 bales twist, S Motilal ; 30 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 95 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 250 bales twist, F Pestonjee ; 251 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 93 bales twist and 19 bales piece-goods, Tata and Co ; 41 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 17 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 49 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 112 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 52 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 5 chests opium, S Ramnath ; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Java s—100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon Co ; 400 bales twist, T Mooljee ; Co ; 115 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

For Yokohama.

Sutlej s—24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Oswald, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Grace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Deolalee.

October 31.

Johnson, Surgn-Major, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave, from Deesa.

Kirkpatrick, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

Buston, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, from Europe.

Stiffe, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from Europe.

Davis, Capt, 1st Bengal Cavly, from leave, from Europe.

Grant, Lt, Bengal, 4th Goorka Rifles, from leave, from Europe.

Ducat, Lt, Bengal, 4th Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—October 27.

Woods, Lt, Bo, R A, to join, to Ellichpur.

October 30.

Pyrke, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Deesa.

October 31.

Ellis, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Deolali.

Earle, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, 3rd Nov., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Thursday, 3rd Nov., 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun-drill.

By order,

(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 2nd November 1892.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut J H Ferneaux, C Company, from 1st to 30th November 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The first drill of the season will take place at the Riding School, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant, and all members are particularly asked to attend. Plain clothes and hunting or military saddles.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

3. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

4. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever [illegible]. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. [illegible]ation, 1st November [illegible]
Delhi	29·871	Calm	1	84·1	59·1	58	...	..	...
Agra	29·873	S E	3	88·1	63·1	55	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·841	E	3	87·0	66·1	81	..	..	...
Allahabad	29·815	E N E	3	91·0	69·3	86	0·10	0·10	+0·10
Jhansi	29·857	S W	1	89·4	65·7	58	...	..	−0·01
Jacobabad	29·799	N W	2	92·5	50·0	42	...	..	..
Karachi	29·801	N E	10	91·0	63·5	58	...	..	..
Jeypore	29·851	E	4	87·1	68·0	39	...	..	−0·15
Ajmere	29·898	S W	2	85·7	63·8	63	...	..	...
Deesa	29·811	W S W	5	94·3	56·9	61	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·788	...	15	94·5	64·9	74	...	..	...
Rajkot	29·822	W	5	92·9	61·9	88	...	..	...
Veraval	29·832	N	8	90·1	68·3	66	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·842	Calm	4	87·8	64·7	72	...	..	...
Indore	29·821	S E	2	87·5	65·6	73	0·05	0·05	+0·03
Saugor	29·815	Calm	1	85·8	67·2	56	..	..	...
Jubbulpore	29·843	N W	1	84·4	65·7	71	..	..	...
Hoshangabad	29·846	Calm	4	87·8	68·8	83	0·34	0·34	+0·34
Khandwa	29·810	N	2	89·2	60·8	88	0·10	0·10	+0·10
Raipur	29·781	N N W	3	79·0	69·6	92	0·11	0·11	+0·07
Nagpur	29·836	E N E	3	84·8	70·4	78	...	..	−0·03
Amraoti	29·858	N E	4	84·9	69·3	91	0·21	0·21	+0·21
Akola	29·839	N	2	88·0	70·2	79	...	..	...
Surat	29·825	S	L	94·2	75·0	86	...	..	...
Malegaon	29·863	Calm	2	88·4	67·3	84	0·16	0·16	+0·15
Bombay	29·837	E S E	11	86·9	73·5	93	0·66	0·66	+0·61
Poona	29·862	Calm	4	87·5	68·9	88	0·06	0·06	+0·04
Sholapur	29·856	W S W	6	84·7	71·0	84	0·18	0·18	+0·14
Ratnagiri	29·839	S S E	3	82·4	73·9	87	...	..	−0·02
Belgaum	29·878	Calm	1	77·3	65·8	92	...	..	−0·16
Goa	29·861	S S W	7	82·1	73·4	91	0·19	0·19	...
Karwar	29·867	Calm	1	79·6	71·8	90	0·72	0·72	+0·49
Mangalore	29·918	S E	2	83·3	72·4	95	1·39	1·39	+1·14
Calicut	29·915	E S E	6	84·3	72·6	89	0·08	0·08	−0·22
Cochin	29·931	N E	M	86·3	75·6	80	..	..	−0·41
Bangalore	29·918	W S W	7	83·2	61·9	84	..	..	−0·24
Secunderabad	29·835	N W	6	80·2	67·4	90	0·05	0·05	−0·13
Masuliptm	29·794	W N W	6	82·6	76·0	94	0·28	0·28	−0·55
Bellary	29·876	N N W	4	82·5	68·4	85	...	..	−0·12
Cuddapah	29·870	N W	...	89·0	71·7	90	0·37	0·37	+0·05
Madras	29·839	S	12	92·2	78·6	79	0·07	0·07	−0·77
Coimbatore	29·882	S	3	89·3	71·3	84	...	..	−0·13
Trichinopoly	29·866	W N W	2	92·0	72·9	74	...	..	−0·24
Negapatam	29·855	W	5	91·5	69·7	67	...	..	−0·94
Colombo	29·930	S W	10	84·5	75·0	71	0·01	0·01	−0·69

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest at Masulipatam, Raipur, Jacobabad and Bhuj. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency are again cyclonic, while unusual and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong at Bhuj and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj, 10 at Amraoti and 8 at Bombay. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular and the minimum temperature is in excess of the average in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bhuj, and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. The atmosphere is very damp at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and in Berar, Gujarat, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Central India and at Hoshangabad and Jubulpore. The skies are more or less cloudy in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·39"), about three-quarters of an inch at Bombay and Karwar, and light to moderate showers at Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Goa, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. A large area of abnormally low pressure lies over Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Allahabad, Jabulpore and Raipur and the weather is slightly unsettled there. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions off the coasts between Goa and Karachi, and squally and rainy weather probably prevails in the Arabian Sea. They also indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Raipur and Masulipatam is unsettled and that rain may be expected there. The air is damp and cloudy over the greater part of the country and local showers are probable. The usual seasonal changes, which have been in progress since the 3rd of October are not yet completed, and to-day's chart shows that the pressure values all along the West Coast, from Cochin northwards, as far as Karachi are such as obtain during the monsoon. The heavy rain, that has been falling for the last 15 days over the greater part of the country, lying to the south of Latitude 22°, has had no effect on the temperature, and nights are still very hot for this time of year in all districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The barometer is changed rather irregularly and generally by small amounts, but the fall is from brisk to rapid in Bengal, Orissa and the Circars. Readings are low in south-west Bengal and north-west of the bay, and also in Sind and high in Malabar and south of the bay. Winds are feebly cyclonic in the north of the bay, the Central Provinces, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal ; and rather variable elsewhere. The force is fresh at the head of the bay and some west stations. The temperature has fallen in Central, North-Western and North-Eastern India, and generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature except in Bengal, Assam, and the Punjab, is scattered. Showers are reported to have fallen in the west of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and rain is general in north of Madras, Upper Burma, and Bengal Pooper. Amounts are large in Lower Bengal. Snow has fallen in North-West Himalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st October, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·735
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind*	SSE,SE,SSW,SW,S,SSE.
Movements of Wind in 4 hours*	210
*From midnight to midnight.	
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·89
„ „ year	91·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Nov.	0·86

In reference to a proposal to raise a large sum of money to buy a certain tomb at Jerusalem, under the supposition that it may be the true site of the Holy Sepulchre, Captain Conder writes to the *Times* :—Allow me to warn those interested that there is not only no reason to suppose that this tomb is the real site of the tomb of Christ, but that there is every reason to suppose that it did not exist in the time of our Lord at all. The tomb was excavated in 1873 (nearly twenty years ago) and I then explored it, and found in it the remains of the bones of a large number of persons and two red-paint crosses on the walls, which had the form of a Latin Patriarch's cross, and could not be earlier than the twelfth century A.D., in Palestine. The tomb was close to a large crusading hospice, and I have no doubt that it was used for the burial of pilgrims. It has not the form of the Jewish sepulchres such as were in use about the Christain era, but it resembles the tombs that were cut by the Greek Christians of about the ninth century A.D.—such as that of Thecla Augusta, south of Jerusalem. Two inscriptions giving the names of deacons of the Greek Church, and, by the characters used dating from the Byzantine period, have been found near the tomb. The tomb, with many others of the same Byzantine age, is close to the great knoll which (as I pointed out in 1878) is probably the true site of Calvary ; but this is no reason why, in the nineteenth century, we should repeat the errors of the fourth century, and give to the world two false and impossible sites for the Holy Sepulchre instead of the one which at present represents the "pious fraud" of Constantine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE "PALL MALL" MEN.

The rumors which have been scattered on the breeze respecting probable changes in the politics of the "Pall Mall Gazette" impart interest in the "personnel" of that journal. Mr. A. Cook, who took Mr. Milner's place, and finally succeeded to the editorial chair when Mr. Stead devoted himself entirely to the "Review of Reviews," is himself a New College and first-class Oxford man, who, at his Alma Mater on the banks of the Isis, was wel known for his broad views of religion—a characteristic, by the way, which has not become less conspicuous since his active connection with journalism. At Oxford he was president of the Palmerston Club, and was generally a man of liberal ideas. What it cost Mr. Milner, who was himself a Fellow of New College, to break from the "Pall Mall" perhaps only himself can adequately tell, as his connection with it dated back to the days of Mr. John Morley's editorship. Perhaps he has since found substantial solace as chief of the Inland Revenue Department, to which office he passed when he shook the dust of Northumberland-st. from his feet.

Mr. Cook himself has succeeded in giving to the "Pall Mall" a strong academic touch whilst maintaining at the same time its general sympathy with its best and more Liberal traditions. The name of Mr. Cook is one which should be recalled with gratitude by educationalists. After taking a good degree at Oxford University, he became associated with the body of young men connected with that seat of learning who first threw themselves with energy into Oxford Extension work, and on his removal to London exhibited a keen interest in the same admirable enterprise. In the metropolis he was elected first secretary to the Universities Joint Board, which manages the University Extension lectures in London, and also secretary to the Council of the University Extension Union. In that capacity he worked for a number of years with Mr. Goschen, who has been chairman of one organisation, and with Prof. Stuart, who has been chairman of the other. Mr. Cook in these positions manifested a remarkable business habit and an admirable command of method ; and it is not singular that when he surrendered these positions in order to assume more active journalistic work his associates expressed keen regret. It was then that Mr. Cook became assistant editor of the "Pall Mall" under Mr. Stead, but he had previously contributed many admirable articles to the journal of which he is now the chief. Reference has already been made to the academic touch which he has given to that journal, and to that reference should be added the fact that his associates in educational work were particularly gratified in noting that he had not relinquished his old interest in the education movement ; in fact, it would not be too much to say that the Universities owe more to Mr. Cook than to any other London journalist for the aid which, in his journalistic capacity, he has given to the Universities' effort for the education of the people. The active movement of the Universities in the educational sphere has always found in Mr. Cook a most just critic and a most reasonable and fair supporter. He himself perhaps would desire no higher compliment, but we can add that as a jornalist he has exhibited admirable powers of discrimination and a keen insight.

Of Mr. Cook's present associates one of the chief is Mr. Harold Spender, of University College, Oxford. We have already recorded that Mr. Spender is the son of a Tory Bath doctor, and received his early education under Dr. Dunn, of Bath College. At one time a philosophic Liberal, the Doctor is now a Dissentient, but retaining still much of his pleasant originality. At Oxford Mr. Spender, who took two first classes, was very early Radical in his political sympathies. This is sufficently well demonstrated by the fact that he was a member of the Russell (Liberal) Club, and once upon a time got "sent down" from university for entertaining Michael Davitt. That was one of the things the great university could not stand. Mr Spender's elder brother, Mr. J. A. Spender, is also a "Pall Mall" man. At Oxford he was a Balliol student, and took a second in Greek in 1885. He has a great taste for the painter's art. Mr. J. A. Spender has been actively associated with journalism at Hull, and as editor of the daily paper which is owned by his uncle (Mr. Saunders, M. P.), revealed great powers of organisation and a keen literary ability.

One member of the staff who should not be forgotten is Mr. Frank Carruthers Gould, whose thumb nail sketches in the "Gazette" and vigorou cartoons in the "Budget" are so well known. Mr. Gould may be seen in the gallery of the House during the session every Monday and Thursday evening watching his victims on the floor, who all unmindful of their fate play their parts. Mr. Gould is an all-round man, for he spends his days in the rush and roar of the Stock Exchange, and in addition to turning out a large amount of artistic work is a constant lecturer. He is a member of the National Liberal Club, generally frequenting the small smoke-room upstairs sacred to members only, and is a sound and convinced Radical. It is extremely unlikely that he will ever be found bowing in the house of Rimmon by turning out Tory cartoons.

Two other men who are prominently connected with the "Pall Mall—" and we make no claim to name every member of the staff, for we have already discovered that we have neglected to pay adequate attention to the journalistic ability and economic attainments of Mr. Harold Cox—are Mr. Hill and Mr. John Cummings. Mr. Hill was formerly associated with the "Pall Mall" as its parliamentary representative, and afterwards as its Special Commissioner. In fact, it was as its Special Commissioner in Ireland during one of the most eventful periods of the Coercion regime that he received that accident which has maimed him for life. Whilst driving in one of the most coercion ridden districts of Ireland he was thrown from his trap and sustained injuries which for a time kept him at death's door. Mr. John Cummings is an old Aberdonian. At all events, he is a Scotsman, and he brings to metropolitan journalism that desire for literary exactitude and that responsible spirit which generally characterise the Caledonian journalist. His first association with the journalism of the capital was on the "Echo" and after six years service on that paper he left it, no doubt, to the regret of his propriotor, and certainly having the very highest esteem of every member of its staff. He like Mr. Hill is connected with the news department of the "Pall Mall," and he has exhibited on that journal the same ability which served him in such good stead on other papers in his earlier career. Whilst mentioning the news department of the paper, Mr. John Underhill should not be forgotten ; he is another gentleman who has occasionally and successfully forsaken journalism for the higher walk of literature. Mr. Underhill has done most excellent work, and his graphic, descriptive articles during the Parnell Commission will be well remembered by readers of the "Pall Mall." In this somewhat discursive reference to the men of the "Pall Mall we have forgotten to mention two prominent members of its staff—we allude to Mr. Charles Morley and Mr. Garrett. But Mr. Charles Morley's work has been chiefly connected with the "Pall Mall Budget," which he has edited with an energy, a power, and a literary discrimination not altogether unworthy his uncle, the Chief Secretary. His qualities had made the "Budget" a successful journal. Mr. Garret has brought to the "Pall Mall" those excellent literary traits which we should naturally associate with a member of the family, two of whose prominent members are Mrs. Henry Fawcett and Mrs. Garrett Anderson.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, October 31.

10 p.m.	80·9

TUESDAY, November 1.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	82·8

The Head Master of Harrow would be a happy man if it were not for the Harrow confectioners. He has confided to Mr. Harry How, the representative of "The Strand Magazine," that these are his "worst enemies. Most boys have two shillings a week pocket-money, and the Harrow confectioners' shops—their name is legion—thrive on it. The shops live on the school. Sometimes a boy returns from his holidays with three or four sovereigns. It is gone in a fortnight. The sons of great bakers have been at Harrow, and, owing to the captivating confectioner, have not had sufficient money to pay their fair to London. No credit is allowed. If a shop, however, is "put out of bounds" by the Head Master, the shopkeeper has to go—no boy dare patronise it. A hardly less evil is that the young Harrovian comes in for occasional pleasant presents from ill-advised poople. A short time ago a Harrow boy showed a stranger round the town. A few days afterwards the youngster received a dozen of champagne.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of landed property at Baboola Tank Road advertized to be sold to-morrow, Thursday, the 3rd inst., by order of the Administrater General, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 17th inst.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill Road, opposite the Government House Gate (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a harmonium, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's lamps, handsome oleographs, rich table ornaments, English bra s bedstead, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 5th Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Chagbai and Premabai, wives (now widows) of Thucker Dossabhai Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, situate on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 712 and 713, new No. 7884, old Survey Nos. 1178 and 1179, and new Survey No. 4543, together with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 109 and afterwards under Nos. 115 and 116 and now under ward No. 8095 and street Nos. 538, 540, 512, 40 and 42, and bounded on the east by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage common to these premises and to the premises be longing to Cursetjee Manockjee and beyond that by the property of the said Cursetjee Manockjee, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper's Second Street, and the said premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, miniature billiard table by John Roberts, Hink's lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, table ornaments, a collection of orchids, ferns, roses, eucharis lillies, crotones, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYRAMJEE HOMJEE'S STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Hirjeebhoy Bapuji Mehrjee, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dhunjibhai Kavasjee Mehrjee, deceased, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1892, at 4 p.m.:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Byramjee Homjee Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said street on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 365, new No. 5374, old Survey No. 966, new Survey No. 9221, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1591 and Street No. 58, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on or towards the south by the house of Jehangir Byramjee Gamadia, on or towards the east by public road, and on or towards the west by the house of Vinaek Parashram Bawalkar, which said premises were formerly occupied by the family of the said Dhunjibhai Kavasjee Mehrjee.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be ascertained on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the Executor, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

The sale of the remaining stock-in-trade, fixture, furniture fittings, &c, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p. m, from Lot No 351.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TRIMBUCK PARASHRAM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Godaveribai, widow and executrix of the late Manchand Nahana and on account and risk of Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the late Pallonjee Sorabjee Mistry, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing 280 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,409, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the western side of Trimback Parashram Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the several tenants of the mortgagor Goolbai, widow, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 150-158 and Ward No. 2367, standing in the name of the said Goolbai, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Trimback Purashram Street aforesaid, on the west by the property of Bhowan Ramjee, on the north by Government ground, and on the south by the property of Hormasji Merwanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong second hand dog-cart in good order.
1 strong victoria with serviceable coach box.
1 Strong bay Arab, 14-1, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in saddle.
1 Strong bay waler, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite to the Ladies' Gymkhana, the whole of the valuable building materials of Mr. S. D. Sassoon's bungalow, consisting of windows, planks, rafters, doors, beams, railings, stones, tiles, &c., &c.

The above is in very good condition, and is very suitable for any body wanting to build house or chawl.

The materials are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a cooking stove with hot water pot, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. C. GRIEVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westrop House," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome hanging, drawing-room kerosine lamps, large size Persian carpets, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built four seated barouche by "Windover," a pair of handsome strong brown walers, set of brass mounted English double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a.m.

On TUESDAY, the 8th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the bungalow occupied by Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1892.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.
EDITED BY
SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

THIS work will be ready for delivery early in January next. All orders for Advertisements must be sent, not later than November 30th, to MACMILLAN & Co.'s representative, JOHN A. STAGG, 18, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY; from whom all information as to terms, &c., can be obtained.

Orders for the "Golden Book of India" should be registered at the Principal Book-sellers in India.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have as served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.		Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do.	do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do.	do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do.	do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE————— Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER, 1.

AN advance of 3-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39½d.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher, at £66⅞; while, in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 85⅞ cents. per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ⅛ cent to 4·86 dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 96⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼; but the market rates of discount were further put up ⅛ on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅝ and 3 per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. higher, at 1s. 2 13-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 1s. 6d. lower, at 10s. per ton, nominal. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·15½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday. Surats easier; and Arrivals dull, the total day's Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged, both for Americans and Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant. The day's Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, in presence of heavy receipts at the ports, the price of ready Mid-Uplands declined ⅛ cent to 8 3-16 cents; and January Futures were 13 points lower, at 8·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 85,000 bales; and the total figures for this new season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	85,000	69,000	63,000
Two days' do	121,000	134,000	110,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,494,000	2,249,000	2,190,000

Only a small business, and that entirely in old stuff, has been passing in our local Cotton Market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales in all, consisting of 600 Westerns, at Rs. 167-8; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 165; and 150 Nugger, at Rs. 175; while Exporters have taken 750 bales, made up of 350 Bijapore, at Rs. 178; 200 Rampore, at Rs. 172-80; and 100 each, of Wadwan, at Rs. 177; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 170½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, and has been taken by shippers to only a small extent, while prices have declined half to an anna per cwt., this evening's quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5	2	0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	5	0	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4	13	9	„
Red Delhi	„	4	9	9	„
Hard Yellow	„	5	0	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	10	0	„
Hard Red	„	4	12	0	„

SEEDS also have been quiet, with a small export business doing; and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have receded in value one anna per cwt. to the following rates, other descriptions being unchanged in value, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to	Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-9-0 to	„ 7-10-0	„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-0-0 to	„ 7-3-0	„
„ Red	„ 6-9-0 to	„ 6-12-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,000	bales.
Wheat	40,230	cwt.
Linseed	3,437	„
Rapeseed	10,327	„
Gingelly	10,605	„
Castorseed	5,614	„
Rice	4,843	„

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but there are hardly any takers of tonnage in the market, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 37-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, and, later on, advanced to 1-32d. to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 3 1-32d., respectively, and, for next year, 1-32d. higher was quoted; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been extremely limited for any position. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 7-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3¼d. for December; and 1s. 3 9-32d. for the new year have been the rates at which a small business has been reported; but there has again been very little doing either way; and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
France do.	1·60¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, the settlement over, has been firm, and rates for Fours have advanced materially, Bargains were booked early in the day, for the account, at 106 3-16, and later on, at 106¼ and 106 5-16; while for cash, some Paper changed hands at 106⅜ to 106 13-16.; the former was the closing rate for Money, in a weaker market, however, with 106 3-16 for Account.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 25, as compared with the statement of October 17, 1892:—

	October 17.			October 25.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,65,21,438	2	4	1,72,03,023	0	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,30,29,187	6	4	5,94,83,148	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,77,109	3	8	2,87,366	4	4
Sundries	30,17,995	0	3	30,49,385	9	5
Rs.	10,76,45,729	12	7	10,48,22,903	7	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,60,690	0	0	77,00,970	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,39,577	4	0	70,48,577	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	70,81,749	3	7	81,78,579	0	2
Credits on do.	58,56,367	13	10	61,44,835	7	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,70,05,788	6	1	1,80,57,315	4	6
Balances with other Banks	6,23,539	8	5	4,53,055	9	4
Bullion	5,06,434	9	10	5,11,974	8	3
Dead Stock	12,34,783	10	6	12,38,416	7	2
Stamps	8,514	12	3	9,261	5	3
Sundries	16,03,180	9	5	16,02,686	15	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,78,87,466	4	8	2,37,35,746	13	1
Do. at Branches	3,08,36,637	10	0	3,01,41,484	13	3
Rs.	10,76,45,729	12	7	10,48,22,903	7	11

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to October 25, 1892:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,36,863	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,55,278	Dec.
Other Deposits	35,46,038	do.
Post Bills	10,257	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,50,720	Dec.
Loans	10,96,830	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,88,467	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,50,527	do.
Cash at Head Office	41,51,719	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,95,153	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	10	34 a.m.	19	52
Teheran	1	2	30 p.m.	...	20
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	...	30

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 1st November, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta		4	..	6
„ Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	48	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for [redacted] prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwad[redacted] close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m. Thursday

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—October 31, at Poona, the wife of Walter C. Hughes, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

THE sum and substance of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act is that, subject to certain minor modifications, the Act should be retained in the Deccan and extended to other provinces where similar conditions exist. The Commissioners do not regard the Act as sufficient of itself to solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness, which is to be found in the past history of the people and vary according to local circumstances. But the Act provides that when the cultivator contracts a debt that he shall know the exact nature of the liability he is incurring and for the fair settlement of the claims preferred against him; it discourages the reckless accumulation of debt; and, above all, it prevents the divorce of the agricultural population from the land by the mechanical operation of the law. The Commission refrains from giving a definite answer to the question whether the provisions of the Act going behind the bond should be made applicable to debtors generally, but they are of opinion that there is nothing in those provisons unfair to creditors. The difficulty of applying such a law to the whole community might be practically and financially very great. The Commission state without hesitation that a special law for the agricultural population is justified by pressing social and political necessity. Sir Raymond West will regard this declaration of opinion—an opinion arrived at after careful inquiry into the working of the Act during a period of thirteen years—as a flagrant defiance of all the laws of political economy. But it is, on the other hand, a complete justification of the views enunciated by Sir Theodore Hall when recommending the Deccan Ryots' Act to the Legislative Council. What would have been the condition of things in the Deccan to-day had the policy of *laissez-faire* prevailed, and nothing been done "to prevent the gradual transfer of proprietary interests in land from the martial and cultivating classes to the trading and money-lending castes?" The transfer in question, had it been permitted to continue, would have been an unmixed evil. The usurer, who was fast acquiring the proprietary rights of his helpless debtors, would not have been an improving landlord. The Government of Bombay in 1877 gave his true character. "The money-lender who obtains the ownership of the land is usually a stranger; a hard and unsympathetic landlord, grasping all he can to secure it for himself, and expending no capital whatever on the land." The Riots' Commission was not more flattering, describing the Marwaris as aliens, indifferent to public opinion: "As landlords, they follow the instincts of the usurer, and make the hardest terms possible with the tenant." Mr. Ozanne made a distinction between money-lenders, stating that the Marwari and Guzar are bad landlords; he never saw an improvement made by one. The Brahmin and Mahratta money-lenders do something to improve the land, and keep an old tenant if he is a good cultivator. The difference explains the fact that the riots of 1875 were directed against the Marwaris and Guzars, and only exceptionally against Brahmins and Mahrattas.

The modifications of the Act suggested by the Commission affect details. They recommend that the Village Registrar should be abolished, that the registration of simple bonds should be optional, and that sales, mortgages, and leases should be registered at the head office of the taluka. The reason for this change is, that registration is no security as to the payment made of the nature of the consideration set forth in the bond. The people regard what is embodied in a legal document as mere form, and it is a frequent practice for money to be paid to the cultivator before the Registrar and handed back outside. The formality is troublesome, and it is practically useless, as may be understood when, as the Report puts it, the average Deccan ryot is absolutely unable to remember or understand anything unless surrounded and continually prompted by his friends. Eleven ryots of Kusegaon attributed the fact that people without good credit could not get money on mortgage to the cost of registration. "It is a bad system, because the ryot goes off alone with the money-lender, and gets confused. Formerly he used to have all his friends round him to advise. We and our cattle eat less than formerly, because of the difficulty of borrowing"—a statement which, so far as it goes, might certainly appear to strengthen Sir Raymond West's contention that legislative interference would injure the credit of the ryot. Another reason for rendering the registration of bond optional is that compulsory registration encourages loans on account, which, for obvious reasons, is undesirable. The Commission recommend that the period of limitation, which has been extended under the Act to twelve years, should be reduced to six. On the other hand the period of limitation for suits on bonds or on account should in the Deccan be extended to six years, and the Commission see no reason why this extension should not be made part of the ordinary law.

Passing from the emendations which are recommended as the accompaniment of an extension of the Act to other provinces, the Commission in Part III. of their Report come to the necessity for executive reform in the Bombay Revenue System. The Bombay Government has taken exception to the criticism on that system on the ground that it was not within the scope of the instructions of the Government of India to the Commission, and that therefore the local Government was not prepared for an inquiry into that subject. It further objected that no revenue officer was asked to give evidence as to the working of the system and the principle on which it was founded. Exception was taken to the conclusions arrived at as based on a mistaken view of a system with which the members of the Commission, who were mostly judicial officers, had no acquaintance. On a previous occasion we set forth this plea in suspense of judgment very fully, and it is not necessary to do more than to draw attention to the fact that the Bombay Government do not concur with the Commission as to the necessity for a change in the revenue system. This premised, it is as well to see what the grounds are on which the recommendations are based. In the first place they cite the opinion of Sir Theodore Hope, a Bombay revenue officer of great experience, who, in the speech introducing the Relief Bill, admitted that the revenue system was itself answerable for some share of the indebtedness of the ryot, and he spoke of the necessity of executive, as well as of legislative, reform. The Commission acknowledged that even in the poorest parts of the four districts over which their inquiries extended there were no complaints of the assessment being too heavy, and that all the evidence tended to show that, on the whole, the assessment is moderate. In the appendix, numerous cases are mentioned in which ryots, without any apparent unwillingness, paid rent for the land which they had handed over to the sowcar considerably in excess of the amount of the assessment, and in addition to it. What the Commission complain of is the rigidity of the present system which they consider one of the main causes that lead to the indebtedness of the ryots in the Deccan. They further allege that the dates on which the revenue is realised, namely, the 10th January and 10th March for kharif villages, and the 10th February and 10th April for rabi villages, are in some places unsuitable, and oblige the ryot to sell a portion of his standing crops to pay the Government before the crops can be cut and taken to market. With regard to this "rigidity," which requires the same annual payment to be made whether the seasons have been good, or bad, or middling, the Commission say that such system of fixed annual payments is unsuited to a country where, out of every three seasons, as Mr. Ozanne expressed it, one is middling, one good, and one bad. On this point Mr. Lee-Warner, in his letter, argued that the vicissitudes of the seasons were taken into account when the settlement was made, and a fair average was struck; he also he pointed out that if, after making a reduction in the assessment for good years, in consideration of the recurrence of bad seasons, the Government were to make remissions in the latter, the whole basis of the Land Revenue system, which is admittedly moderate, would be seriously affected. The Commission, however, say that the system could only work smoothly if good seasons came regularly, and if the ryots were sufficiently provident to save the surplus of good against the, losses of bad, years. But, as a matter of fact, the good seasons are not punctual and the ryot is not provident. It is recognised that, under standing orders, the Collector can suspend collections where there has been a failure of the harvest over a considerable area; but the Commission consider that the power has been too sparingly used, and that the Collectors should be compelled, or encouraged, to use their powers with a reasonable regard for the ability of the ryot to pay the assessment.

To compensate, as it were, for the brevity of the operations in the Chin Hills and on the North-Eastern frontier of Burma, the officers responsible have issued a lengthy despatch. It is distinctly stated however in the preamble that what is published must not be counted as despatches but as correspondence. This is merely euphemism. The correspondence is of the same construction and possesses precisely similar characteristics as it stands in the *Gazette of India* and as forwarded to the Governor-General. But its ultimate difference becomes greater. Had the correspondence been dignified with the name of Despatches, then each eulogy of each particular officer would have been entered religiously on his record of services and have followed his name in the Army List. But correspondence is not supposed to go further than the address with which it is franked, except to the pages of the *Government Gazette*, where it is entombed the day after it is printed. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are apparently agreed as to the cheap distribution of honours and honourable mentions; hence it is by which every officer who serves except the one who happened to be suffering from prolonged malarial fever is extolled for extraordinary valour and indifference to personal dangers. Major-General Stewart speaks in terms of praise of so many that they must have comprised the entire staff. The Commander-in-Chief cuts down the list very considerably. The Government of India then reduces the list to two and Captain Rose, 39th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant Harrison, R.E., who, with their respective detachments gallantly defended the Sadon post against the repeated attacks of the Kachins are selected for special commendution. The Commander-in-Chief, as we have intimated, sees much to approve in the work of other officers, and, besides, crediting General Stewart's staff with the satisfactory performance of their share of the work, he brackets the name of Captain Shakespear with those of Captain Rose and Lieutenant Harrison in the defence of Sadon. It is to be hoped that the recommendations of his Excellency as to rewards, which are to go in separately, will receive more consideration than his observations on this correspondence in which only two out of six of his nominees receive the acknowledgments of the Viceroy. Still an average civilian may fail to recognise that in operations—which were attended with but little open resistance on the part of the tribes and came distinctly under the category of a trans-frontier parade—the thirteen columns of adulation of troops who merely did their duty, and a very trifling duty, after all, have received quite as much exultation as can be claimed to be necessary.

THE report on the administration of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, to which we referred the other day, was issued at an earlier date than any previous report. And this might readily have been done, for it is more meagre and contains less of the incident of telegraph administration than any previous report, and its preparation has apparently entailed less work. Different from its predecessors, its literary merit is absolutely below zero. It is little more than a mass of dry facts and figures which may be quite sufficient as a Government record. But the majority of Indian reports are prepared with some idea of enabling the historian of the future to produce a sprightly narrative of the growth and development of the department reported upon. Hitherto the reports of the Indo-European Telegraph Department have furnished no exception to the rule, and the stories of the eccentricities of Persian subjects, who utilise telegraph poles as targets, and of the heroism of signallers' wives who take up the work of sick husbands and obviate the interruption of traffic brighten up the reports. The explanation of stoppages invariably proves interesting reading and occasionally throws light on the habits and diversions of the people dwelling along the route of many miles followed by the line. But this year the compiler contents himself with the bare statement that in the Persian section all wires on one occasion became simultaneously unworkable and caused a five hours' interruption. No attempt to explain how this came about is made, and Government in its resolution asks for no explanation. The Turkish route was interrupted for seven days and a-quarter between London and Constantinople, and doubtless the cause of this will be known at the other end of the line; but it might reasonably be expected that an interruption of over seven days at the junction of the Turkish route with that of the Indo-European Department would not be passed over without comment at this end. Altogether the report contains as little information as can well be. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that although the year was one of disturbance and excitement throughout Persia no abnormal damage was done to the telegraph line and what was done was promptly paid for by the Persian Government. A tribute is paid to the remarkable coolness of the staff at Shiraz and Teheran who, when the priests and the mob were in power, succeeded in upholding the high character the department has borne and in setting an example of courage and devotion to duty. But beyond this there is nothing to enliven the document.

AN official return of the Joint Stock Companies, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, and at present in existence at nine hundred and twenty-eight, their nominal capital aggregating three hundred and fifty million rupees. The capital of forty-two of these companies was increased by five millions, while eighty-five with a paid-up capital of over one million have ceased to exist. One element of the increased number of companies was made up by the extraordinary metal mining corporations which raised over six millions, and sank pretty nearly as much involving many hundreds of persons in difficulties and some few in a greater measure of trouble as recent events have shown. "Infructuous speculation in mining for gold" is the official term for these regrettable crazes. It is shown that forty five per cent. of the paid-up joint stock capital is invested in mills and presses, the greater number of which are registered in Bombay Presidency, which owns almost four times the value of presses in Bengal. In tea, coffee, and other plantations, capital to the extent of thirty millions of rupees is stated to be invested. The capital in mills has increased by over four and a half per cent., and in railways and tramways by nine and a half.

THE Himalaya, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at 9 a.m. on Sunday next. The Assam left Aden at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at 9 a.m. on Sunday next. The Arcadia left Aden at 1 a.m. for Colombo yesterday.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised from the following general remarks:—Over two inches of rain have fallen in Seoni and Wardha. Elsewhere rainfall slight. The rain has been very beneficial for juar (Sorghum vulgare), cotton and for winter sowings. Rain much wanted for rice crop in Bilaspur. Prospects continue favourable. Prices falling in Chindwara and Wardha.

ACCORDING to an official report from Tashkent there have now been established on the Syr-Darya forty-seven Russian peasant colonies, of which five are Russo-German. In the country around Tashkent the colonists number upwards of 16,000, and three other settlements have recently been made on the same river near Samarcand. One of the latter, named Tamerlanofka, occupies the site where the great Tamerlane is reputed to have ended his stormy career. The colonists have recently received from the Government a first gift of 2,000 Berdan rifles and a large quantity of cartridges, Churches, schools, dispensaries, and ambulances have already been established in the chief settlements. One noticeable feature in all the new colonies is the absolute prohibition which exists against the opening of any public drinking-house.

THEATRE managers in the United States experience some difficulty in pleasing both white and coloured patrons. One of them has endeavoured to find a solution of the problem in setting apart a particular section of his theatre for coloured visitors, but this has given offence to the negroes, who have vigorously protested against this isolation in letters to the local papers. There is less cause for their indignation as this part of the theatre is equally open to white people. Many of whom voluntarily elect to sit with coloured friends or acquaintances.

A WRITER "Belgravia" complains of the entire lack of cohesion in the story of modern burlesques, as well as the excessive amount of extraneous material introduced. Caricature, as the true essence of burlesque, is lamentably absent, to be replaced by buffoonery, irrelevant song or dance, and the kind of fun known technically as "gag," which is rather a strain upon the mental powers of the actor or actress. An endeavour to enhance the literary, artistic, and dramatic qualities of burlesque might result, in the writer's opinion, inconsiderable improvement, and instead of diminishing the fun and merriment would tend to increase them. The three-act burlesque is especially indicted as being a strain upon the players, who are incessantly haunted by the fear of the long-drawn fun falling flat.

BRITISH Bachuanaland is making progress, as is shown by the fact that the telegraph wires now in full working run right across the Protectorate—a distance of some four hundred miles. They pass through the territories of all the chiefs; yet it is officially reported that since March, 1891, when one of these chiefs was induced to waive his objection, no authenticated instance of the wires being tampered with by the natives has been reported. The authorities, however, complain of the wholesale deforestation that is going on. Large quantities of wood are cut on unoccupied private lands without the consent of the owners—the demand for fuel at the diamond mines at Kimberley furnishing an irresistible temptation. On the whole, the reports of the Border Police are described by Sir H. B. Loch as "eminently satisfactory." Thanks to the seasonable rains the natives reaped splendid crops last season; so that crime in the shape of thieving is almost unheard of. The drawback to this prosperity, according to one resident Magistrate, is the facilities it affords the Bechuana of indulging in his favourite luxury—that is, in making unlimited quantities of Kaffir beer. The Resident Magistrate adds that there is still in his district a considerable traffic in supplying liquor to natives in spite of the severe punishment inflicted on offenders, the most conspicuous of whom are the members of the India community.

THE once notoriously perilous bar at the entrance to the harbour of Rio Grande is now quite a reformed character, and, according to the report sent home by Consul Hearn, is "as bars go," even worthy of "high praise." Up to five years ago vessels making for this Brazilian port were often delayed a month or more outside before there was water enough for them to enter, and consequently insurance companies charged enormous premiums on account of the extraordinary risk. It seems that although the bar got a bad name and suffered accordingly, it was chiefly a question of knowledge and care. Now the entry and exit of vessels is entirely under the control of the captain of the bar, a naval officer appointed by the Government, and his staff of pilots, and no vessel is allowed to move except under their direct guidance. Such caution is used by them that if their directions are followed there is said to be no more risk in entering than in any other harbour.

THE German Emperor, a Madrid correspondent learns, has written to the Queen of Spain inviting her to be godmother to his daughter. The question is now whether her Majesty can accept, on account of the difference in religion, but in official circles it is stated that the Queen would willingly be godmother to the little Princess.

PLAYING-CARDS at the present moment have reached a high degree of perfection. The newest are very much enamelled, and instead of the ugly figures to which we have become accustomed have very artistic early English designs. The King of Clubs holds in his hand a drawn sword, and resembles the pictures of King John; some of the Knaves represent falconers, with the bird perched on the shoulder; and the Queens are quite charming types of feminine beauty.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOSS OF THE ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The remains of seven of those lost in the Roumania have been buried in the village of Obidos, Canon Pope, the British Chaplain at Lisbon, officiates at the funerals. The military are patrolling the coast in order to protect the dead.

ACCOUNT OF SURVIVORS.

The *Times'* correspondent, at Lisbon, who has seen Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Rooke, says that they are both terribly bruised, and that the former is prostrate with grief and weakness. Lieut. Rooke, who is physically stronger and not suffering so much, complains bitterly of the state of repair of the Roumania, and says that the vessel stranded on the sand, and that the shock was so slight that the passengers knew nothing of it nor did the officers inform them, or attempt to lower the boats, although the ship did not break up for an hour and-a-half after she struck. A man, he says, might easily have swam ashore with a rope and possibly have saved all. Lieut. Rooke and Capt. Hamilton remained for two days naked on the desolate shore before aid reached them.

THE STRIKE AT CARMAUX.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

The strikers at Carmaux have held a meeting at which it was resolved to resume work on Thursday.

DEFEAT OF THE DAHOMEYANS.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

It is officially announced that the French have finally routed the Dahomeyans and encamped close to Abomey.

RE-OPENING OF LUTHER'S CHURCH AT WITTENBERG.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.

A grand ceremony took place to-day at Wittenberg on the occasion of the re-opening of the church where Luther affixed his defiance of the Pope.

The Emperor William and all the Protestant Princes of Germany, H. R. H. the Duke of York, and a number of Generals in full uniform were present. After the ceremony was over a grand banquet took place. The Emperor William made a speech which was liberal in tone, and said that the Reformation which began there in 1517 had taught absolute religious tolerance.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay, at 1 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LORD WENLOCK AT TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Trivandrum yesterday. At the State dinner last night his Excellency said that he was glad to see the evident prosperity and contentment so manifest in Travancore. He complimented the Maharajah on the spread of education, particularly female education, and he was glad also to see that steps were being taken for educating the lower classes.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

Mr. Rowlandson, solicitor, President, Eurasian Association, will be the next Sheriff of Madras.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 1.

FIRST RACE.—The "New Steeple-chase."

Mr. Murray's Ake-Ake 1
Mr. Bennet's Acorn 2
Mr. Chuckerbutty's Cheesecake 3

SECOND RACE.—The "Cheshire Cup."

Mr. Macpherson's Carlton had a walk-over.

THIRD RACE.—The "Substitution Race."

Mr. Mardon's Oeson 1
Mr. Harry's Sirdar.......... 2
Mr. Boger's Grisette 3

FOURTH RACE.—The "Club Cup."

Captain Chapman's Tip-Top 1
Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge 2

The weather was fine, and the course in excellent order.

TENNIS AND GOLF.

The tennis and golf programme arranged for the Belgaum week, have not yet been played off owing to the courts and green having been completely wrecked by the very heavy rain on Saturday. The repairs will be complete by to-morrow morning, and the several tournaments will be then played off.

SIRDAR ABDUL KUDAS KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The report of the death at Ghazni of Sardar Abdul Kudas Khan is incorrect. He has been seriously ill, but he arrived at Pughman on the 21st of October.

A SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ENGLISH ELOCUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 1.

At the suggestion of Mr. Chandulal Lallubhai Gordhandas it was decided at a meeting, held last night, at Nasick, to establish a society for encouraging English elocution. Mr. Chandulal, in an eloquent speech, pointed out the necessity and advantages of such a society. He was supported by Messrs. Lane, B. A., Kelkar, Nimkar, and Lele. Messrs. Chandulal and Lane were unanimously elected honorary secretaries.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 1.

Oriental Line Mail steamer Orient from Suez arrived

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, 30th October.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera.......... 3⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 29
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 107¼
Exchange on Indian 60 days' sight.......... 1 2 13-16
Bar Silver.......... 39¼

THE VICEROY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, and Lord Harris, accompanied by Lord William Beresford, Colonel Rhodes, Captains the Hon'ble Harbord Pakenham and Poore visited the Yerrowda Jail in the afternoon. The visit was a private one. The party arrived at 5-20, and was received by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Salaman, officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, and Mr. Hall, the Jailor. They visited the carpet-making factory and inspected two excellent carpets which were made for the Viceroy. His Excellency was so well pleased with the got-up that he ordered a third carpet to be made. The Viceroy was much pleased with the cleanliness of the jail. Owing to the lateness of the hour they were not able to go round the jail.

In honour of Lord and Lady Lansdowne Lord Harris gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present. The ground was beautifully lighted. H. E. the Governor's band was in attendance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, arrived from Panchgani this morning, His Excellency visited the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne in the afternoon at Ganeshkhind.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that officers who are gazetted as Second Lieutenants, unattached list, British Army, and awaiting admission to the Staff Corps be not required to provide themselves with full dress uniform until permanently posted to that corps.

It has been decided that a soldier who has accepted the bounty to extend his service in India will be allowed to cancel such extension within three months from the date of election on refunding the bounty received, provided the fact of his having extended his service had not been reported to the War Office.

MAHARAJA BIR SHAMSHER.

The investiture of Maharaja Bir Shamsher, Prime Minister of Nepal, with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Star India, took place at Khatmandu, on October 27. The Resident, Colonel Wylie, himself a Companion of the Order, conducted the ceremony in a Durbar, held at the Hanuman-Dhoka Palace.

THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

FULL lists of the passengers, who sailed by the Anchor Line s.s. Roumania, are now to hand from two sources, one from Reuter, and the other supplied by the Anchor Line Agents in Bombay. This latter list which we give below is identical with that already published, excepting in the fact that it states that Lady Johnson and her children were accompanied by an European nurse. This places beyond doubt the identity of the unfortunate passengers who sailed from Liverpool on the 22nd ult., with the ill-fated Roumania. The Anchor Line Company and the Portuguese Government, it is most satisfactory to learn, are doing everything for the protection and decent interment of the dead that have washed ashore, and such property as is recovered will be duly delivered to the rightful owners. The following is the list supplied by the Local Agents of the Anchor Line Company :—

Mrs Heaton
Mrs Sandford
Miss Kiernander
Miss G Murray
Capt Barry
Mrs Barry
Mrs Beatty
Miss McGeorge
Mrs Hamilton
Mrs Lee
Lieut Rooke
Rev J H Malkin
Capt Hamilton
Mr A H Rooper
Mrs Boutflower
Miss C Boutflower, three children, and ayah
Lieut Thompson
Mrs Thompson
Mr A E Heald
Mr Sandford
Mr Littlewood
Mrs Pollard & two infants
Mrs Horsford
Mrs DeLange
Capt B H Randolph
Mrs Randolph
Miss Burbidge
Mrs Keily
Miss Pisani
Lady Johnson and infant
Miss Dunlop
Mrs Burgess, infant, and Ayah
Mr J H Halroyd
Mr Malcolm Fleming
Mr S Nicol and Lady Johnson's nurse

Miss Kiernander is presumably a daughter of the Financial Commissioner of Kashmir, late Deputy Comptroller General in the Indian Financial Department. Mrs. Heaton is the wife of Mr. J. J. Heaton, C. S., the Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and late Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Legislative Department. Mrs. Horsford is the wife of Mr. R. T. Horsford of Benares.

THE VICEROY AT POONA.

THE following is a list of the dinner party given in honour of the Viceroy at Ganeshkhind on Monday night :—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne ; his Excellency the Governor of Bombay ; Lieut.-General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Secretary to Government, Military Department, and Mrs. Pottinger ; The Hon'ble Surgeon-Major General J. Pinkerton, additional Member of Council ; Major-General R. Blundell, Commanding Poona District : Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Commissioner, C. D., and Mrs. Reid : Mr. W. S. Howard, M. Inst. C. E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D., and Mrs. Howard ; Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., Adjutant-General ; Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quarter-Master General, and Mrs. Hogg ; Mr. Haji Mirza Husein Khan, Persian Consul General ; Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, Dy. Judge Advocate General, and Mrs. Tytler ; Colonel F. J. Caldecott, Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory, and Mrs. Caldecott ; Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Colonel on the Staff, R. A. ; Colonel W. Merriman, C. I. E., R. E., Chief Engineer, Military Works ; Colonel F. W. M. Spring, Inspector General of Ordnance, Poona ; Surgeon Colonel J. Warren, P. M. O., Poona District, and Mrs. Warren ; Mr. W. H. Crowe, C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona ; Mr. W. Porteous, C. S., Collector of Poona ; Colonel Lord William Beresford, V. C., C. I. E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy ; Mr. S. P. Hewett, Ben. C. S., Offg. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy ; Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and Mrs Fletcher ; Mr. H. Batty, C. S. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Mrs Batty ; Lt Colonel R. W. Kaye, R. A., Commanding R. H. A. and R. A., Kirkee ; Lieut. Colonel G. W. Sawyer, S. C., Acting Controller, Military Accounts ; Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, and Mrs. Shuttleworth; the Revd. G. Gothard, Senior Chaplain in charge, St. Paul's Church ; Dr. Theodore Cooke, C. I. E., M. A., L. L. D., Principal, College of Science, and Mrs. Cooke ; Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I ; Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C. I. E. ; Captain the Hon'ble C Harbord, A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Viceroy ; Captain B. Upperton, A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding Poona District ; Captain H. A. Pakenham, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy ; Captain S. H. Pollen, extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy ; Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D. S. O., Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor ; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary ; Surgeon-Captain Stevenson, Captain Cox, and Captain Poore, A.-D.-Cs.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL.

No doubt owing to the sudden inclemency of the weather the attendance at the recital of Josef Hofmann last night was not as large as would have been under different circumstances, but the audience which did assemble in the theatre was enthusiastic and appreciative, though not more so than the performance deserved. The young virtuoso went through a long programme, including the productions of Chopin, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Heller, Dvorak, and other masters, and the effort of memory alone was a wonderful performance. The brilliancy of his execution and the artistic finish of his interpretations, under the sustained effort of performing a lengthy programme, of which he was the sole exponent, stamped him as an artist.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

AN UNFORTUNATE TRAINER.

THOSE who are interested in the Turf will see with regret that the affairs of John Jones, Priam Lodge, Epsom, are occupying the attention of the officials in the Bankruptcy Court, for John Jones has had the honour of being the trainer of the steeplechasers and hurdle racers owned by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. If two trainers ever occupied a place in the affections of "Albert Edward" those men were John Porter and John Jones—two "honest Johns"—and it is pitiable to find one who has presided over a Royal stable in a position of comparative penury. Jones lived, as I have said, at Priam Lodge, for which he stated in his examination that he paid £2,600, and has since expended £1,000 upon this residence, which is situate on the edge of Epsom Downs. The house was built by the late Lord Dupplin. John Jones began riding as a jockey in the "sixties." He began very young, serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Fothergill Rowlands at Cheltenham. Indeed, he was with "Fog" Rowlands until 1876 or 1877, when he started training for Lord Marcus Beresford and Colonel Arthur Paget, and his patrons afterwards included the Prince of Wales, Lord Charles Beresford, Col. Coke, Mr. Bewicke, Mr. Evans, and others. Jones has had in his care such horses as Chimney Sweep, Woodcock, Lord Chancellor, Magpie, Forest King, Bay Comus, and many other prominent chasers—not to mention New Meadow, who would probably have won the Grand National but for an unfortunate mishap. He has had from 30 to 40 horses in his stables, and has paid away £100 per week in wages, but now—John Jones—the father of a large family, is in the bankruptcy court.

WORSE THAN BEING A PRIZE FIGHTER.

Jones was indeed a successful jockey trainer if an unlucky man. He has ridden in the Grand National on 13 or 14 occasions. In 1878 he was on the back of Shifnal, the winner, and on two other occasions he was placed second, so that it may fairly be assumed that Jones knew his way over the long and tiring Aintree journey. It requires some pluck to even think of riding a horse over this track. Indeed few people have any idea what risks a steeplechase or hurdle race jockey has to undergo. Take poor Jones as an instance. He has broken his collar-bone thrice. Three times has he broken his leg, and once—fortunately only once—he fractured a thigh. In the course of an interview he once remarked that it seemed to be "good business to be a fighting man." He added : "I wish I had taken to the prize-ring. I should have made more money and got less damaged." Which nobody can deny, for the modern "gladiator" is most extravagantly paid for a few blows and bruises. Yes, a boxer or a pugilist has a luxurious and felicitous existence compared to either a cross-country rider or a flat race jockey.

A ROYAL COMMISSIONER'S DEATH.

At one time, if not now, John Jones was the fortunate possessor of two fine lithographs of the Prince of Wales and the late Count Jaraczewski, both of whom have affixed their autographs underneath their counterfeit presentments. They were presented to Jones by the Prince, with a £50 note, to commemorate the victory of Playfair, when ridden by Jones, in March 1882. Some of my readers may not remember Count Jaraczewski, who in 1880-1-2 acted as commissioner for His Royal Highness. He was a great gambler, and the Prince, it was said, had a share in some of the big double event wagers which this gentleman took. It was currently believed that Count Jaraczewski won about £100,000 at whist at the Turf Club, and yet he became comparatively poor. It seems to me that it is quite as hard—if not more difficult—to take care of money when it has been once acquired than to obtain it. Poor Jaraczewski was found dead one morning in his rooms, and it was said that the hand which had so often proudly and defiantly flung the crowning card in many a trick had in the end tricked its owner. I wish John Jones well out of his painful position, for he is a man with a large family, and in addition to his numerous accidents he has endured much sickness in his household.

THE GROWTH AND UNIVERSALITY OF CYCLING.

If we except horse-racing, cricket, and foot-ball there is probably no more generally popular pastime, or even sport, than that of cycling. It is now pursued in England by young and old, male and female, with the result that it is absolutely impossible to gauge the number of wheelmen in the country. There are probably some hundreds of thousands of cyclists, and during the present off-season it is proposed to hold two exhibitions of cycle machines and appliances. What is known as the Stanley show has for some years been the only display where the riders had any opportunity of inspecting the latest machines, and the application of the most recently registered patents, but this season the Stanley is to have a rival with the high sounding title of the National. Credit must be given to the Stanley show which was the first in the field. The first exhibition under the name of Stanley took place in 1878 in London when 70 bicycles and four tricycles were shown. The improvement was gradual and the exhibition was held in various halls in the Metropolis. So much space however was required for the wheelers—as the cyclist manufacturer is prolific in novelties even unto this day—that the Crystal Palace at length became the acknowledged *locale* of the Stanley show. It is to be hoped that the National exhibition will be to the advantage of the cyclists, for surely healthy competition cannot be inimical to the development of the cycle and the manufacture of really first-class machines. Cycling is now spreading all over the world. Thus the Dutch Union has 3,655 active members, including some very capable and speedy riders. Germany has a few thousand wheelmen, and the French Union has chosen about 2,700 members during the last half-year. Both in Greece and Belgium the cyclists are a rapidly increasing body, and the Belgian League has some forty clubs affiliated to it. It is almost impossible to gauge the strength of the League of American wheelmen. Like most other Transatlantic institutions this is a very big concern, but it has recently been considerably distraught over the question of the admission of "coloured pussons" to the privileges of membership. The committee of the League of American Wheelmen declared that all wheelmen, whether white, black, yellow, green, blue, or vermilion may join and be entitled to all privileges. This colour or race question has played a very important part for long enough out there. In the South and other districts the negro is objected to. The same people who detest the pro-American do not put up their backs against the Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, Hindoos, Malays, and the Dyaks of Borneo. Now the Californians and others in the West do not mind the nigger, but they detest the Chinese and the opposition to the Celestial cyclist is most bitter. However, the authorities wisely decided to admit all classes, all creeds, and all colours. Fancy some Yankee snobs objecting to treadle along the side of a negro. 'Tis about on a par with John L. Sullivan refusing to box Peter Jackson because he was a "coloured pusson." What a "blind" was this. As soon as Sullivan is thrashed by Corbett he calmly advises the ex-bank clerk to avoid the black man—as the blustering Boston braggadocia had himself done. I should dearly like to see a cyclistic *cortege* of riders of all nations and races. Surely this could be done at the World's Fair.

A HISTORY OF WHIST.

During the long nights of winter fewer games of cards are more popular, or indeed so popular, as that of whist which requires the presence of a party just sufficiently numerous for really genuine comfort and happiness. Whist requires brains and the full exercise of those brains. As that much abused American, Edgar Allan Poe, observed, a man, may be a good chess player without being clever at anything else, but he cannot be an able whist player without qualities likely to ensure success in other directions. We have neither time nor space to trace the development of whist, but it is pretty certain that this grand game of cards had practically taken its present form by the middle of the sixteenth century. During the early part of the eighteenth century the game was common in low society, but Edmund Hoyle, born in 1672, rescued whist from the odour of fraud. As he moved in high-class circles, his action gave a healthy tone to this form of recreation. Hoyle became a kind of professional whist instructor, and wrote a book, published in 1743, under the title of "A Short Treatise on the Game of Whist," and no fewer than sixteen editions were printed before the author's death, and the game gained very rapidly in public estimation. The French took it up, and under Louis XV. whist was quite *de rigeur*. Talleyrand was the champion of his day. Talleyrand met a man who did not play whist, and he jibed at him with the remark, "You are preparing for yourself a miserable old age." Early in the present century "short whist" was introduced, and is regarded as *the* game except by every antiquated sonages. The last forty years have been remarkable for the scientific study of whist. Between 1850 and 1860 a group of graduates at Cambridge studied the game most carefully, and one of them, Mr. Henry Jones, became the great authority known under the *nom-de-plume* of "Cavendish." The late Mr. R. A. Prector and many other gentlemen of considerable attainments have written upon whist, but Hoyle is the foundation of all treaties.

A NOBLE WHIST GAMBLER.

Whist is deemed quite an accomplishment in society. The systematic co-operation of partners and the actual amount of thought-reading involved have invested the game with an overflowing charm for thoughtful people. I say this advisedly. Whist is not an amusement for silly folk. They may play "Beggar-my-neighbour" and "Patience." Whist requires great attention, and should never be marred by irritating chatter. Whist demands the existence of memory, deep thought-reading, and considerable diplomacy. It bears the same relation to card games as chess to ordinary table pastimes, and I should like to say once for all that I do not call the haphazard putting down of cards whist. Three gentlemen reputed to be the cleverest whist players of the present century were the last Lord Granville but one, General George Anson, and Lord de Ros. When Lord Granville was the British Ambassador at Paris he was known as "The Wellington of Gamblers." He deserved the title. Lord Granville once played whist for 19 hours at a stretch, and then rose the loser of £10,000. This was the occasion on which he failed to remember that the seven of hearts had not been played. The result was that he missed the trick, lost the rubber and a sum of £3,400. Still he was a marvel at whist, and the famous Comte Deschapelles avowed that with Lord Granville for a partner he would be ready to play "dummy" against two archangels. Those were the days when they used to play for high stakes. Some people seem to think that gambling is quite a modern institution. They were never more mistaken in their lives. Dice—aye, and loaded dice—have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs. Other folk assert that this is a terrible gambling age. Again they are mistaken. The magnitude of wins and losses nowadays is with few exceptions nothing to what it used to be. Why this very Lord Granville at one time had won £100,000 at hazard, but his losses at Crockford's amounted to at least £200,000. During one sitting of 17 hours Lord Granville lost no less than £23,000. If we had such cases as this nowadays the papers would be full of them. I did, however, hear of a certain young nobleman—the bearer of an honoured name—who lost vast sums by plunging during the Doncaster week in mid-September.

FOX-HUNTING.

The first Monday in November will soon be with us. This date brings with it the re-opening of the fox-hunting season—although, of course, cubhounds have been in exercise since the end of September. Fox-hunting is really one of the greatest anomalies of the century, but I should like the opponents of this branch of sport to remember the very large amount of money which it puts in circulation. It is calculated that there are at least 330 packs of hounds in Great Britain and Ireland, which necessitates an expenditure of £414,850, reckoning on the moderate basis of one day's hunting per week the year round. It is not overstating the case to assume that each pack has a following of 100 ladies and gentlemen. Each will have three horses, which means that 99,000 are utilised for the purposes of the chase. These cannot be kept for less than 15s. a week each, which a simple multiplication sum will show means 3½ millions of money. In addition to this we should not forget that these ladies and gentlemen generally require hunting quarters, men servants of various kinds, hacks, carriages, dog-carts, and harness horses, to say nothing of railway travelling and other incidental expenses. At a very modest computation I estimate that a good or a bad hunting season means a difference of £20,000 alone to the people of Melton Mowbray. If such sports as hunting and shooting—the pastoral pastimes of men—were to be suspended, millions of money which now finds an outlet would probably remain locked up. I am not here to argue as to whether the money could not be better spent. I don't think that that is an argument which would be entertained. In such matters as these we must for our purposes take society—such as it is—as we find it.

BRITISH PRIDE LOWERED.

Next year we shall probably see a French crew enter for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, and in these days of Dutch holders of the Diamond Sculls I shall not be surprised to see the Parisian oarsmen play a prominent part in the contest. In the recent race on the Seine between eights representing the London Rowing Club and the Union of French Athletic Societies our Gallic neighbours gained a victory of 2½ lengths, over a two mile course, in 9min. 21 secs. This proves that the Frenchman is more of a waterman than we anticipated. The result was a great surprise, and is another blow to our insular pride. Let them come to the Thames—that's all—is what we now say, I suppose.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 24th October, with the following details :—Captain and Mrs. Badeley, R. E., Lieut. Grant, R. E., Lieut. H. K. Jackson, 2nd King's Regiment, Apothecary Joseph Amor, Mrs. O'Donnell and 2 children, Mrs. Scott Gray, Conductor Murray, Mr. Reed, Mr. Digby and son, Mrs. and two Misses D'Costa, Master Fletcher, 45 Europeans, rank-and-file, 2 women and 1 child, 4 native officers, 166 men, 58 women, 65 children, 96 followers, 11 women, and 1 child. The Mayo had been stationed at Aden since May last, and has come here for usual repairs. She will remain in Bombay till 8th instant, when she will sail again for Aden with troops. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE FIFTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE conference will be held at Poona in the Hirabag on the 7th and 8th instant, under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law. From 75 to 100 delegates, from different parts of the Presidency, are expected to attend, and Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., who has recently arrived from England has consented to be present at the meeting. The subjects proposed to be brought forward possess peculiar importance and urgency, and on the whole this year's conference promises to be of a much more important character than any of its predecessors. Arrangements have been made for accommodating delegates from outside of Poona. The official programme which is already out embraces the following subjects, which will be brought for discussion before the conference.

1.—Proposals for framing rules for election of members to the Local Legislative Council under the new Council's Act.

2.—Consideration of the Resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission.

3.—Protesting against the policy of the Bombay Government of withdrawing its support from higher education.

4.—Deprecating undue interference of Government with the working of the Municipal and Local Boards, and requesting Government to authorise these Boards to appoint an executive officer if they deem it necessary.

5.—The Mhowra Bill.

6.—The Abkari and Forest Policy of Government.

7.—The Report of the Land Indebtedness Commission.

8.—The enhancement of revenue assessment in certain parts of the Presidency prejudicial to vested interests.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI has just deposited his Memoirs, including a large MS. diary, with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum, the condition being made that they shall not be published within ten years after the author's death. Count Tolstoi is at present busily engaged on the completion of his new work, which, it is stated, among other things deals severely with the militarism of modern Europe. This work would have been finished some time ago but for the interruption caused by the Count's indefatigable philanthrophy in ministering to the famine-stricken people of Rjasan, and more recently by the attention he has devoted to the cholera patients in Tula.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

THE heavy and totally unexpected downpour of yesterday morning has caused considerable damage throughout the City of Bombay. Rain commenced to fall slightly late on Monday night, and continued to increase in force until about two on Tuesday morning, when it swept down with a perfect roar. A week ago it was thought that we had seen the last of the monsoon, and that the Elephantas were passed. This assumption beguiled a great many people to remove into tents, and at least twenty were erected on the Cooperage, and a considerable number on the vacant ground, near Wodehouse Bridge. Monday being the last day of the month most of the people who were caught in the storm had only that day vacated their more substantial residences and taken up their quarters under canvas. Their experience during the night was sufficient to not only damp, but perfectly to saturate the ardour of the most enthusiastic of tent-dwellers. Before the night had half past they were literally washed out, their household goods and chattels floating about absolutely ruined, and most of the tent-occupiers without a dry garment to wear. When the sun rose on Tuesday morning, it looked upon a scene which though not particularly funny for the victims, was not without its humorous side. The whole of the Cooperage was a respectable sized lake that could almost have afforded safe navigation for a steam launch. Dotted about it were about fifteen melancholy looking tents, whilst others had completely collapsed under the weight of water hurled upon them. The smaller articles of furniture and books were floating about, and the aspect was one which has no precedent in this city. Those of the occupants who had braved out the night were seen wading through the water knee-deep to the higher lands, and beating a hasty retreat. Those who suffered most were the dwellers at the lower end of the Cooperage, near the Y. M. C. A., and here unfortunately the greater number of tents were erected. The whole of the water ran off the higher ground on to this corner and settled itself to a depth of about a foot. Everything was almost utterly destroyed, and it will be impossible for the occupier to return for some time. Many however, have had enough, and have left to return no more. One gentleman said that the flood near his dwelling was so bad that the wash of the waves had left their mark high up the sides of his tent ; but he is of American origin. However, there was ample evidence throughout the whole of yesterday of the severity of the storm, for the quantity of furniture that was cracking and warping in the sun, with the hope of soaking out the wet, the beds, and bedding, personal attire in every stage of ruin, showed that those tents which had not absolutely fallen in were at least badly used. Whatever amusement the spectators might have derived from this scene of desolation, those who have suffered are absolutely unable to appreciate the joke, for many must have sustained hundreds of rupees' worth of damage.

The extensive *mandap* erected near the Cooperage for the accommodation of the students at the forthcoming Matriculation Examination completely collapsed. A perfect forest of stout bamboo poles was erected to support the structure, but next morning not a stick was left standing ; the whole place has fallen over in one direction as if it had been built of a pack of cards. This is a serious accident, and it will cost a considerable sum of money to re-erect the *mandap*.

The roads in the Fort were mostly under water, and the flood was so great near the Oval and the Great Western Hotel that it reached the axle-trees of the gharries.

The weather occasioned a serious interruption to the working of the machinery in the Government Dockyard. When morning broke the interior of the yard presented signs of the violence and severity of the previous night's storm. Although the pools of water rapidly subsided, yet the accumulation underground flooded the drains and the engine-room could not be baled out. The consequence was a serious delay of three hours. Owing to the quantity of water which flooded the place the leather bands became saturated and slipped over the wheels which they were intended to rotate. Before the machinery could be got under weigh the water had to be removed, and this was not effected till 11 a.m. yesterday. Happily, no destruction was wrought upon the shipping in the harbour, in which the vessels safely weathered the squall.

Its effects to the canvas beyond the Wodehouse Bridge was similar to that upon the Cooperage. The ground was flooded, and yesterday morning the outer walls of the tents, furniture, bedding, &c., might have been seen drying in the sun. In the native part of the city no accidents seem to have been reported.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR, under the command of Captain John G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 5th Oct., calling at Gibraltar, on the 9th ; Malta on the 14th ; Port Said on the 19th, and Suez on the 20th idem. She has brought the 1st Northampton Regiment, 2nd Scotts Fusiliers, 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, and details, consisting of 68 officers, 18 ladies, 5 officers' children, 1,078 men rank and file, 57 women, 57 children, and 6 stallions for the Indian Government. The Malabar had a pleasant voyage, having a variety of entertainments on board, amongst those they had a fancy dress ball, concerts, magic lantern exhibition, &c. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col A W Morris, 1st Northampton
Surg-Col and Mrs C W Y Godwin and daughter, Med Staff
Maj and Mrs T C O Powlett, 1st Northampton
Maj H de C Rawlins, Scottish Rifles
Maj H C Harford, 2nd Wiltshire
Maj C E Thompson, 2nd Derby
Maj E G Bennett, 1st Northampton
Maj R H Fraser, 1st Northampton
Surg-Maj and Mrs J Mc N Bolster, Med Staff
Surg-Capt and Mrs A E Tate and child, Med Staff
Capt H C Denny, 1st Northampton
Capt G M Lyo, 1st Northampton
Surg-Capt and Mrs S F Fryer, Med Staff
Capt A B Hill, 1st Northampton
Capt and Adjt and Mrs A H Borthorp, 1st Northampton
Capt A Parkin, 1st Northampton
Lt G E Rinley, 1st Northampton
Lt J A C Wetherall, 1st Northampton
Lt A F Bacon, 1st Northampton
Lt and Mrs W B Woodham, 1st Northampton
Lt and Mrs A L Schreiber and child, R E
Lt H A Luard, 1st Northampton
Lt and Qr-Mr J Connors, 2nd Norfolk
Lt H H Norman, 1st Northampton
Lt A R Haworth Booth, 1st Northampton
Lt and Qr-Mr J Deolin, 1st Northampton
Vety Lt A G Seath, A V Dept
Lt and Mrs G Heastie, 18th Hussars
Lt J S Powigs, 2nd Oxford L I
Surg Lt P D Haig, I M S
Surg Lt F W A Fullerton, I MS
Surg Lt R N Maddox, I M S
Surg Lt H B Melville, I M S
Surg Lt and Mrs A O Hubbard, I M S
Surg Lt C G Robson Scott, I M S
Surg Lt H A Smith, I M S
Surg Lt G M J C Smith, IMS
Surg J G Hulbert, I M S
Surg Lt S H Burnett, IMS
Surg Lt T Jackson, I M S
Surg Lt J S Macrea, I M S
Hon Lt L G Mooney, Beng Mily Works
2nd Lt M Couths, 2nd Rl Scott Fus
2nd Lt G A Trent, 1st Northampton
2nd Lt R W Rawlins, 1st Northampton
2nd Lt J M M Collard, 1st Northampton
2nd Lt J H G Casserley, 1st Northampton
2nd Lt C J Wilkie, 2nd Oxford L I
2nd Lt M W H McCheare, R A
2nd Lt S J de Kantzon, 2nd Derby
2nd Lt W H S McAllister, 1st K O S Borderers
2nd Lt H S Wilson, R A
2nd Lt S B A Patterson, Rl W Surrey
2nd Lt A L Bickford, Rl W Surrey
2nd Lt J O Sherlock, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lt G W H Maturin, 2nd Somerset L I
2nd Lt J F G Bennett, 1st Gloscester
2nd Lt H R Barr, Eas Surrey
2nd Lt C C G Ashton, 1st East Surrey
2nd Lt R Ducat, 1st Duke of Con L I
2nd Lt P G Petavel, 1st Duke of Con L I
2nd Lt C A L Yate, 2nd Yorkshire
2nd Lt G G Standfield, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lt R H Monok Mason, 2 Rl I Fus
2nd Lt B H R Magrath, Unattached List
2nd Lt E G W Pratt, Unattached List
Rev T Mohon, Acting R C Chaplain
Wife of Captain Smith and child, R A
Wife of Lt Hardy, I S Corps
Wife of Lt Sutherland, I S Corps
Wife of Cap'ain Godair, 5th Lancers
Wife of Capt Campbell, 2nd S W Borderers
Miss Smith, sister of Capt Smith, R A
Mrs Martin, wife of Col Martin, 21st Hussars

From Portsmouth to Gibraltar.—Capt C Grant, 1st Rifle Highlanders.

From Malta to Bombay.—2nd Lt W S Traill, Rl Eng.

From Portsmouth to Egypt *en route* to Aden.—2nd Lt H Cleeve, 2nd S W Borderers.

HANS NIELSEN of Copenhagen has had the probably unique experience of being sentenced to death three times. Such is the lenity of Danish law, or, rather, the indisposition of the authorities to proceed to extreme measures, that this notorious criminal has already been reprieved twice and relegated to prison for a long term. It was in prison that he committed his last offence, for he murdered one of his gaolers. Nielsen began his career of crime at the age of eight by setting fire to a farmhouse, and it is doubtful whether he has ever earned an honest penny in the whole course of his existence. He was formerly resident in London.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 20th October, when there were present :—The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I., presiding ; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I., ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V. C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A. ; The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I. ; The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C. ; The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B.,R.A. ; The Hon'ble Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ; and The Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie.

LOWER BURMA TOWNS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further provide for the Administration of Towns in Lower Burma be taken into consideration.

He said that he had nothing now to add to what he had said when he introduced the Bill. The Select Committee had received no criticisms whatever from the public, and the Bill had been accepted as it stood by the Local Government.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LANSDOWNE BRIDGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to remove doubts as to the levy and collection of tolls upon the Lansdowne Bridge over the Indus at Sukkur in the Presidency of Bombay, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration.

He said that the Bill, as he had explained at the last meeting of the Council, was merely intended to meet an accidental draftsman's error in the Bombay Act III. of 1875 ; it had not been considered that there was anything in the Bill which required its reference to a Select Committee ; and he would, therefore, ask the Council now to take it directly into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said :—

"Before I make the next motion I must ask the permission of the Council to move an amendment in this Bill of which I have not given notice. The fact is that I was so much taken up with other matters that I was not able until this morning to settle the exact terms in which the amendment is to run. The last clause of the Bill is very badly drawn, and as I drew it myself I have the less hesitation in saying so. As drawn it would appear only to apply to public roads or bridges already made, whereas it is quite clear that a similar slip might occur in the case of a road or bridge which may hereafter be made. It is therefore desirable to alter the clause so as to make it clear that in such cases also this Act shall apply.

"As hon'ble members have the Bill before them I will not trouble them by reading the clause as it stands, but I will read it as I propose that it shall stand. I propose that it shall run in this way :—

'When any public road or bridge has or shall have been made and repaired at the expense of the Government of India and no other adequate provision shall have been made for the levy and collection of tolls thereon, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," apply this Act to such road or bridge, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such road or bridge as if the same had been herein named in addition to the said Lansdowne Bridge.'

"The last alteration, namely, the substitution of the words 'in addition to' for the words 'instead of,' I am making at the suggestion of Sir Philip Hutchins, who pointed out that the words as they stood might have the effect of cutting out the Lansdowne Bridge from the operation of the Act, if it were applied to any other road or bridge.

"I move therefore that section 4 of the Bill be amended so as to run in the manner in which I have read it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea. He said :

"The Bill which I ask leave to lay before the Council is at present in the form of two Bills, but on account of certain difficulties connected with the Rules of business, which it is not necessary for me to go into at any length here, I feel myself obliged to propose to introduce one Bill only, although I give notice now that when we go before the Select Committee I will ask that Committee to restore the arrangement and separate the Bill into two Bills. The Bill, or at least a substantial part of it, has been settled in communication with the Finance Department.

"This Bill, then, comprising 415 sections, consolidates 14 entire Acts and portions of 10 other Acts, or, in other words, some 506 entire sections, besides portions of other sections. It carries the process of consolidation as far, I think, as is practicable. There may be some few scattered enactments on the Indian Statute-book which might be included in the Bill, and which further examination at leisure, or the reports of Local Governments, may bring to light ; but at present I believe the Bill comprises all enactments which can conveniently be included in it.

"The reasons for the exclusion from this Bill of certain subjects (which I will enumerate in a moment) which seem at first sight intimately connected with it are given at length in a very able and exhaustive note by Mr. F. G. Wigley, of the Legislative Department, which will, I trust, be circulated along with the Bill and to which I would take the liberty of referring any hon'ble member who may be desirous of looking more closely into the question.

"It is obvious that in a system of law like ours there must be many subjects which are so intermingled that no one of them can be dealt with exhaustively by itself and all that you can do is to make your classification as complete as may be, so as, on the one hand, to bring together in convenient groups those matters which are closely allied, and on the other to avoid the temptation of casting your net too wide so as to make your Acts unwieldy in themselves besides swelling the Statute-book to an unnecessary and burdensome extent.

"The various enactments relating to local ports, quarantine, sea customs, emigration and Courts of Admiralty, all of them more or less connected with the subject of merchant shipping, have therefore been excluded from the present Bill ; if necessary, each of these matters may conveniently form the subject of separate consolidation.

"The Bill embodies, besides the Indian Acts already referred to, as many of the provisions of the English Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1892, as are within the legislative powers entrusted to this Council and as it seemed desirable to include in a Bill, like the present, for consolidating and bringing up to date the Indian Statute law. On the other hand, it leaves outstanding many provisions of those Acts which incidentally apply to India but which it is beyond the power of this Legislature to repeal or re-enact.

"Accompanying the Bill will be found four statements, marked A, B, C and D, respectively, showing the corresponding clauses of the existing Acts (Indian and English) and of the Bill in parallel columns. These statements have been prepared with great care by Mr. Wigley, and, though I have not had time to go completely through them and verify the references one by one, I have found them, wherever I have had to make use of them, thoroughly accurate, and I have no doubt that hon'ble members may implicitly rely upon them as correct.

"The Bill is divided in forty-five chapters, which have been grouped in ten parts.

"Part I. contains the usual preliminary clauses, of which I need only call attention to section 4, which, in anticipation perhaps of future invention, provides that the clauses affecting steam-ships shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to vessels driven by electricity or other mechanical power.

"Part II., which deals with measurement and registry of British ships, has been intentionally limited in its operation. It seems doubtful whether the authority of this Council in this matter has not been accidentally limited by English legislation, and it has also been deemed expedient to pay a certain amount of deference to a somewhat questionable opinion of the Board of Trade, expressed in a letter dated 4th May, 1869, to which I will call attention bye and bye.

"The subject of registration has presented much difficulty, delicate issues both of law and policy constantly arising, and it is therefore desirable that I should state the position somewhat in detail.

"The Statute 3 & 4 Vict., c. 56, sections 3 and 4, conferred the following powers on the Governor-General of India in Council :—

(I.) Power to declare that ship built within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, being owned by Her Majesty's subjects for whom the Governor-General in Council has power to legislate, and belonging to British Indian ports, shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof ;

(II.) power, upon such declaration being made, to make regulations—

(*a*) concerning the registering, licensing and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, of such ships, and

(*b*) generally, for the trading of such ships within the limits aforesaid ; and

(III.) power to make regulations for admitting to all or any of the privileges and advantages of British ships for the purposes of trade within the limits aforesaid any ship—

(c) belonging to Native Princes or States in subordinate, alliance with, or having subsidiary treaties with, the East India Company, or

(d) owned by subjects of any such Prince or State; such regulations to provide for the granting to such ships of licenses or passes, and generally for the trading of such ships within the limits aforesaid.

"These powers were exercised by the Proclamation appended to Act X. of 1841, by tuat Act itself, and by Act XI. of 1850; and it was provided by the first-mentioned Act that ships of Native States, to obtain passes, should be commanded by a British subject for whom the Governor-General in Council has power to legislate.

"These regulations were in a certain sense superseded by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., c. 104), Part II. of which provides for the registration of ships not only in the United Kingdom but throughout Her Majesty's dominions. The Statute 3 & 4 Vict., c. 56, was, however, saved by section 108 of the Statute of 1854, and consequently the registration of ships under the Indian Acts of 1841 and 1850 continued to be lawful. But, for some reason, which may be guessed at, though never authoritatively explained, the sections of the Statute 3 & 4 Vict., c. 56, which I have read were repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1874, No. 2 (37 & 38 Vict., c. 96), with a saving, however, which continues the Indian Acts in force as they stood at that date.

"Registration under Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850 is optional, and confers the privileges of a British ship within certain limits only, *viz.*, those of the old East India Company's Charter, whereas registration under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, is good all over the world: consequently, certain classes of ships (namely, those of European build) have long been registered in British India under that Act, so that registration in this country is carried on, in different cases, under both English and Indian Acts. Besides those Acts there is a local Act (XIX. of 1838) which makes compulsory the registration under it of 'vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects residing within the Presidency of Bombay, and employed on the coasts of the territorries subject to the Government of Bombay or in trading coastwise,' and 'fishing vessels and harbour craft belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects.'

"We thus have three sets of provisions for the registration of ships in British India (excluding Bombay Act I. of 1863, which refers only to the river Indus)—

(1) the English Merchant Shipping Acts.

(2) Act XIX. of 1838 (Bombay Coasting Ships); and

(3) Act X. of 1841, as amended by Act XI. of 1850 and subsequent enactments.

"The Council will perceive that by the repeal of 3 & 4 Vict., c. 56, ss. 3, 4, the power of the Governor-General in Council to re-enact the provisions of Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850 in the present Bill has apparently been taken away, although those Acts, so long as they remain unrepealed, are by virtue of the saving clause already mentioned preserved in full force and validity. It has therefore been considered advisable to omit from the consolidation now proposed those provisions of the Acts in question which it is thought necessary to keep alive. This of course mars the symmetry of the present Bill, but that has been thought preferable to running any risk of our legislation being set aside as *ultra vires*.

"Further, it has been deemed advisable to restrict our legislation on the subject of measurement of tonnage to the case of native craft plying exclusively in our own waters, and, on the subject of registration generally, to enact provisions merely in adaptation of or ancillary to the English provisions on the same point, in deference to the views of the Board of Trade expressed in the letter already mentioned. This letter, which is dated the 4th May, 1869, and was written by the Board of Trade in reference to the Bill of 1867 for the consolidiation of the Indian Merchant Shipping law, contains the folllowing passages:—

'The Bill contain certain provisions which are already on the Imperial Statute-book, and which should remain on the Imperial Statute-book and on that Statute-book only.

'The most important of these are the provisions which relate to the description, ownership and measurement and registry of British ships.

'It is obviously the function of the Imperial Legislature, and of the Imperial Legislature only, to declare what shall entitle ships to claim British nationality; in other words, who are the persons entitled to own British ships and under what regulations they shall be placed on the register. It is also important, as a matter of imperial and even of international convenience, that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage should be identical throughout the Empire; and it is no less important that the rules which govern title as conveyed by the register should be uniform. It is obvious that these objects cannot be effectually secured if each British Possession legislate independently on these subjects.'

"It is true that the position thus taken up by the Board of Trade is unconstitutional and untenable, and would not be admitted for a moment in any of our self-governing colonies. He would be a bold man who would read such a letter without disclaimer in the Parliament at Ottawa or Sydney. No representative body can have any authority to legislate directly for any territory not represented in it, whatever indirect power it may have by reason of its control over the persons, whether the Ministers of the Crown or a subordinate Legislature, in whom the territorial authority is directly vested.

"The doctrine of the Board of Trade's letter, if carried to its logical conclusion, involves the principle of Lord North's Stamp Act, which cost England the American Colonies, and of the declaratory Act of George I., which would have cost her the possession of Ireland if it had not been promptly disclaimed just 110 years ago.

"Moreover, although the 'Imperial Parliament' is a convenient phrase to denote the United Parliament sitting at Westminster, and was originally, I believe, used to distinguish that body from the Parliaments of Great Britain and of Ireland respectively, no body to which that name is really applicable is yet in existence, and, although it is by no means impossible that shch a body may be established hereafter, I doubt very much whether the youngest man present will live to see that day. That the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (this is the correct title of the august body referred to) is not an Imperial Legislature is abundantly clear, if only from the fact that, within the last three years, two bodies, neither of which can compare with this Council either in dignity or importance—the States of Jersey and the House of Keys of the Isle of Man—have successfully resisted attempts to alter their institutions by direct Parliamentary action.

"But I need not discuss this question at length, because under the circumstances it is of purely academical interest: (1) because the authority of Parliament over this Council, which is its own creature, is unquestionable; and (2) because, even if that were not so, it is obviously desirable that the systems of measurement and registry should be the same throughout the Empire, and that for that purpose the provisions of the English Statutes should be relied on for British Indian ships with such additional provisions as may be requisite to meet the case of ships belonging to the subjects of Native Princes or other special cases. This view was accepted by the Government of India in their despatch No. 13, dated 15th July, 1869, and under these circumstances it is proposed by the present Bill to repeal Act XIX. of 1838 and so much of Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850 as deals with the registration of ships, and to leave all registration in British India for the future to be conducted under the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by subsequent Acts, subject to the qualifications necessary to meet the peculiar circumstances of Indian shipping.

"While, however, repealing those portions of Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850 which relate to registration, the portions relating to the grant of passes to ships belonging to Native Princes or States or their subjects have been left untouched. It is desirable to maintain these provisions, but it is not possible, for the reasons already mentioned, to re-enact them at the present day.

"The Government of India appears to have no information as to why section 4 of the Statute 3 and 4 Vict., c. 56, was repealed in 1874, but as the repeal was effected by a Statute Law Revision Act, the probability is that, as the Act had been superseded in England by the later Merchant Shipping Acts, it was supposed to be spent, and the Statute Law Revision Committee did not notice that it still was operative to authorize this Council to do what it could not do without such authority, *viz.*, to confer the privileges of British ships on ships which do not fulfil the conditions specified in section 18 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. It has been suggested that the Secretary of State should be addressed on the subject and asked to bring in a Bill for reviving the section, with such amendments as present circumstances require. It is not understood why the useful power conferred by the section should have been withdrawn, and it is, moreover, inconveneint that there should be on the Indian Statute-book enactments which the Indian Legislature is powerless to amend or re-enact. With that, however, we are hardly now concerned. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 547, confers on the legislative authority of any British possession power to repeal wholly or in part any provisions of that Act relating to ships registered in that possession, subject to the approval of Her Majesty by Order in Council; and this power has been relied upon, so far as may be necessary, for legalising the provisions of Chapter II. of the present Bill.

"It might be urged against this plan that the provisions of the English Statute law on the subjects of measurement, marking and registration, and the orders of the Board of Trade under them, are so scattered that it will be difficult for registars in Indian ports to ascertain what their duties will be. This inconvenience exists at present in cases where ships are already registered in British India under the English law, although it is to some extent minimised by the periodical publication of the rules and orders of the Board of Trade in pamphlet form: and care will be taken further to reduce it as far as possible when a new edition of Pearson's Digest is taken in hand. I admit that it would be preferable, if it were possible, to embody in the Bill a simple law for the registration of coasting craft; but the Government of India, as I have already explained, is not free to pass such a law, and must wait for the necessary powers if and when Parliament may choose to confer them.

"Part III of the Bill, which contains eighteen chapters, or nearly one-half of the whole, deals with masters, seamen and apprentices.

"It is practically a reproduction of the existing law except where that differs from the law of England, to which it is proposed to assimilate it in several respects, the most important of which will be found at section 31 in Chapter V, which follows closely the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, sections 136, 137, as to the certificates to be required for the officers of foreign-going ships, and section 33, in the same chapter which requires foreign steam-ships carrying passengers locally in British India, *i. e.*, from one British Indian port to another British Indian port, to have on board certain officers with British certificates unless specially exempted therefrom by the Local Government with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

"There are also some useful provisions inserted with a view to securing that seamen shall not be bound by agreements which have not been properly explained to and understood by them.

"I ought perhaps to call particular attention to section 93 in Chapter XI, which gives the Court before which any proceeding is pending relating to a dispute between master and seaman or master and apprentice an equitable power of going behind the bond. The section is copied verbatim from the Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, section 8, and, though the Courts concerned which include even any Magistrate, seem hardly o weight enough to be trusted with so important a discretion, it may, I presume, be accepted. I believe it has not been found productive of any practical inconvenience in the twelve years during which it has been law in England.

"Sections 97 and 100, which relate to the recovery of the wages of seamen or apprentices who are lost with their ship, are taken from the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, section 21, with certain alterations in procedure to adapt the section to local circumstances.

"Section 106 introduces into India provisions similar to those enacted for the United Kingdom by sections 3, 4 and 6 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1892, passed last June. The necessity for inspecting seamen's provisions has been felt in India as well as in England. The recent case of the Crofton Hall at Calcutta is one in point. It is hoped that this section, in conjunction with section 109, which is a reproduction of Act I of 1859, section 71, will be found to make sufficient provision for the inspection of provisions and water for the crews, both lascar and European, of ships, both home-trade and foreign-going.

"Section 114 requires special notice. It purports to limit the size of lascars's chests to a maximum of six cubic feet—rather less than two full-sized office boxes. It is inserted merely for discussion, in accordance with the wish of the Finance Deartment. The policy of the section has been questioned by His Excellency the Viceroy, and it is intended to refer the matter to Local Governments for further consideration.

"Section 135 adapts to India the provisions of section 7 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, and section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, for the protection of seamen charged with desertion in cases where the defence consists of an allegation of unseaworthiness or unsafety of the ship, or insufficiency of accommodation for the crew.

"I do not think there is anything else in this Part of the Bill to which I need direct your attention. There are numerous small amendments of the law almost invariably taken from the provisions of the English Acts, and none of them of sufficient importance to require specific mention at present.

"Part IV deals with safety and prevention of accidents. Chapter XXI, with which it begins, is entirely new. It enacts for India the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 24). That Statute already incidentally extends to India, since it applies to all British ships and is not locally restricted; but the practical working of the Statute depends entirely on the making of rules under section 3, and the rules made by the Board of Trade do not apply to India. The Board, as constituted in 1889, seem to have taken a more constitutional view of their functions than their predecessors of twenty years previously, and they accordingly announced on the 21st December in that year that they 'did not psopose to take any steps with regard to the life-saving appliances on board ships leaving ports out of the United Kingdom,' and that 'it would be competent for the Government of India to take such steps as they might think fit with regard to the enforcement of the rules in India.' The proper course appears to be to re-enact the provisions of the Statute for India and to give the Local Governments (with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council) power to make rules for working it, and this is the course now proposed to be taken.

"The rest of this part is practically the re-enactment of existing law, including the Load-lines Act of last year, and does not seem to call for any specific mention.

"Part V deals with wrecks, casualties and investigations. There are only two points in it which seem to call for remark.

"Under the existing law (Act V. of 1883, section 10,) the Local Government may direct an independent investigation into a charge of incompetency or misconduct to be made by—

(*a*) a Court of Admiralty, or

(*b*) (where there is no Court of Admiralty) a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction.

"It is proposed by section 263 to empower the Local Government to select for the purpose of holding such an investigation a Presidency Magistrate or (for the Mofusil) a Magistrate of the first class. I am doubtful of the advisability of this provision; I do not think that the substitution in England of a Metropolitan Police Magistrate for the Wreck Commissioner has been a happy one, but there can be no harm in calling attention to the question.

"The other point is not, I think, open to controversy. It arises on section 270. When an investigation has been held into a shipping casualty, or into the conduct of a master, mate or engineer, it is desirable that the Local Government should, if sufficient cause arises, have power to order a re-hearing. The only power under the existing law to order a re-hearing is that conferred on the Board of Trade by section 2 of 42 & 43 Vict., c. 72. and section 6 of 45 & 46 Vict., c. 76. The provisions of the sections named, as to re-hearing, have been incorporated with the necessary alterations, in section 270 of the Bill, the Local Government being substituted for the Board of Trade. The section will not of course interfere with any power the Board may have to order a re-hearing on its own account, as to the extent of which power it is not necessary for me to offer any opinion.

"Part VI deals with assistance to passengers abroad. It does not call for any remark at present, but I think it should be referred to the Home and Revenue Departments for any suggestions which they may wish to make for its amendment. Amongst other things, the enumeration of voyages in section 272 may need revision.

"Part VII incorporates and consolidates the law affecting native passenger ships. A Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into the administration of the Native Passenger-ships Act (X of 1887). This Part reproduces that Act revised in accordance with such of the recommendations of the Commission as have been accepted in the Finance Department.

"The principal amendments are that the definition of a long voyage has been altered so as, amongst other things, to include all voyages to Aden and beyond, and that quite new definitions have been inserted of shelter-port voyages and excursion voyages, and that general provisions for all voyages and the special provisions for long voyages on the one hand, and short, shelter-port and excursion voyages on the other, have been put into separate chapters. Some extra penalties have also been provided for breaches of duty on the part of the master, and the power of making rules has been extended so as to provide for proper deductions from the calculated space measured for passengers in cases where live-stock are carried in such space.

"Part VIII embodies the law as to coast light dues. The only point in it requiring notice is that by section 330 power has been given to abolish coast light dues either entirely or in respect of any class of ships. It is expedient that the Government should possess this power, to be exercised when it is found that certain ships are made to pay dues which derive no benefit from the lights, or when the receipts are much in excess of the expenditure.

"Part IX contains a number of miscellaneous clauses of an ancillary nature such as are now usually inserted in Acts of this Council, and most of which merely reproduce the existing law.

"Section 344 provides that offences against the Act or any rule made thereunder shall be triable by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, following in that respect the provision in Act VII of 1884, which seems the most reasonable of the provisions to be found in the Acts consolidated. It is not of much consequence perhaps what the rule may be, but it certainly should be uniform; at present what it is depends not upon the character of the offence, but upon the Act under which the offence is tried.

"There are one or two other amendments of matters of procedure, of which the most important is contained in section 346, which combines the provisions of Act I of 1859, Act V. of 1883 and Act X. of 1887 as to the use as evidence of depositions of absent witnesses. These provisions have been applied to all legal proceedings under the Bill with certain alterations, namely:—

(1) Depositions are made admissible if the defendant or the person accused, as the case may be, fails to produce the witness, instead of, as at present, on proof that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction. As the deposition must have been taken in his presence, and full power and opportunity of cross-examination must have been reserved for him, there can be no injustice in throwing upon him the onus of producing the witness, if within the jurisdiction, and if he thinks it worth his while to do so.

(2) The clause as to cross-examination of the witness whose deposition it is proposed to receive in evidence is applied to civil as well as criminal cases. Without cross-examination no evidence is reliable, and there can be no reason why a witness in a civil suit should be exempted from the ordeal.

(3) It is provided that, where such a cross-examination has taken place, the deposition shall not be received in evidence unless the cross-examination is recorded as part of the deposition. This is to prevent a cross-examination from being burked; if the examination-in-chief could be used without producing the cross-examination, the prosecution might in some cases be tempted to throw the onus of producing the cross-examination on the accused.

"These alterations have been specifically approved after examination in the Home and Legislative Departments.

"The tenth Part of the Bill is that which is printed separately under the name of the Inland Steam-ships Bill. It may be dismissed in comparatively few words. It is practically a reprint of the Inland Steam-vessels Act (VI of 1884) as amended by Acts III of 1890 and XII and XIII of 1891, and it is obviously necessary in dealing with merchant shipping generally that these Acts should be consolidated.

"Mr. Ilbert in his speech in Council on this subject on the 2nd March, 1883, expressed an opinion that it was desirable to keep the provisions as to inland steam-ships in a separate Act, rather than to embody them in an Act dealing with merchant shipping, because the law on the latter subject is liable to be affected by legislation in England, while the regulation of inland steam-ships is a matter solely within the scope of Indian legislation. In deference to that opinion the enactments with reference to inland steam-ships have been prepared in the shape of a separate Bill, but there have been found inconveniences connected with the Rules of Business which render it impossible for me at this moment to introduce them as a separate Bill. I therefore propose to introduce them as a part of the Merchant Shipping Bill and as Part X of that Bill; but in deference to Mr. Ilbert's view I shall ask the Select Committee to whom the Bill will formally be referred to separate and reconstitute the Bill into two Bills.

"The amendments now proposed, as distinguished from mere consolidation and re-arrangement, are very few and for the most part merely formal.

"Only three of these amendments seem to require any notice on this occasion. Two of them are identical with amendments already mentioned as forming part of Part V of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and relate to the Courts to be empowered to hold investigations arising out of wrecks and other casualties, and the remaining amendment proposes to make what may be called a graded list of the certificates mentioned in it. It has been inserted as a means of avoiding complicated clauses in the next following section of the Bill (which is equivalent to section 28 of Act VI of 1884).

"I have now reached the schedules. These comprise—

(1) the list of enactments proposed to be repealed;

(2) provisions as to certificates granted under Acts passed prior to 1884;

(3) various lists of fees;

(4) the agreement with France concerning wrecks, dated 23rd October, 1889;

(5) form of certificates of expenditure on account of shipwrecked passengers; and

(lastly a list of the voyages in respect of which coast-light dues are payable.

"The language of the Bill will, I think, require alteration in some respects, but that will be a question for the Committee stage, which is still a long way off, and it need not detain us at present. It is inevitable in a work of consolidation of this kind that the language of the Acts to be consolidated should not always be consonant, and that variations of expression and the like should survive even the most careful examination of the draft.

"I conclusion I desire to express the very strong sense I feel of the skill, labour and attention which have been bestowed upon these Bills by Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Bestic and Mr. Wigley, the general excellence of the drafting, the painstaking manner in which the several Acts have been compared, and the careful accuracy of the references, which will be found extremely useful by any hon'ble member who may wish to look into the matter for himself: I do not invite any one to take it on trust from me.

"In particular I have on my own personal account to thank Mr. Wigley for his very accurate and detailed note upon these Bills, of which I have availed myself largely in preparing this resume, which I have found of the very greatest service, and without the aid of which I could not possibly, in the limited time at my disposal, have attempted to fathom the scheme of the Bills myself, much less to have made it—as I hope I have to some extent succeeded in doing—intelligible to the rest of the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the Fort St. George "Gazette," the Bombay "Government Gazette," the Calcutta "Gazette" and the Burma "Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local Maritime Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller obtained the leave of the Council to withdraw the subsequent Motions Standing in his name, namely:—

(1) The Motion to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Inland Steam-ships.

(2) The introduction of the Bill.

(3) The Motion that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India" in English, and in the Fort St.George "Gazette," the Bombay "Government Gazette," the Calcutta "Gazette" and the Burma "Gazette" in English and in such other languages as the Local Maritime Governments think fit.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 22, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of railway	54	161	3	218
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	16,18,526	29,13,313	77,850	46,09,699
Total for 16 weeks.	17,09,526	31,83,343	81,850	49,74,699
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,11,410	2,60,701	3,798	3,75,909
Per mile of Ry do.	67	156	2	225
Total to corresponding date do.	17,36,215	37,72,755	84,469	55,93,439

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 10,909
Do. to date .... „ 6,18,740

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the meteorological report the indications in the west coast of India are similar to those prevailing during the monsoon.

The bodies washed ashore from the Roumania are being buried at Obidos.

It is settled that the Reverend Mr. Freer, of St. Andrew's Kirk, is to propose the toast of the pious Saint at the appocaching St. Andrew's dinner. This is an excellent arrangement, and gets over a difficulty which is experienced on almost every occasion when the feast is held, for between those who will not speak, and those who are not naturally gifted, it is not easy to get justice done to the toast.

On and after the 1st April, 1893, Officers Commanding Madras Cavalry Regiments will have the option of sending two men per troop to the Remount Depot at Hosur for the purpose of being trained as Rough-Riders. The course of training will comprise particularly the breaking in, and handling, of unbroken Australian horses, and it will last from six weeks to two months.

Under the head of the "Return of the South-West Monsoon," the *Times of Ceylon* writes: The old monsoon is not yet dead, and it does not need that we should look up the "Post Office Daily List" to be informed that the wind is still in the South-West. The heavy squalls of wind and rain which have swept over Colombo have almost all come from seawards.

Mr. Theobald, it is said, is to accompany the Viceroy when he goes after elephants in Mysore, and a tiger hunt on elephants is included in the State programme.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Mr. Daniel Mayer has returned from Paris, where he left M. Paderewski still very ill indeed, although out of danger. He is not allowed to see anybody, nor even have letters read to him. The doctors hope, as the case has thus early taken a favourable turn, and no complications have set in, that the distinguished pianist may be cured in about five weeks, but fear it will be quite two months before he will be strong enough to appear in public. This has necessitated M. Paderewski's cancelling the whole of his English tour, and also the first fifteen concerts which he was to give in California. Owing to his unfortunate illness, M. Paderewski will be obliged to sacrifice nearly £9,000 worth of engagements.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, was recently asked where he was able to compose best, and under what circumstances his ideas flowed most freely. He replied that there was no place in which he had so many inspirations as in a railway carriage. Under very different circumstances, however, was "The Lost Chord" composed by the gifted musician. One night he was in the room next to that in which his brother was dying. He had been watching at the bedside of the dying man and was thoroughly tired out. Sitting down before an organ that was by chance in the room, he found the noble words before him. He did not rise from his seat until he had composed the music which has since thrilled the people.

A novel scheme has been proposed to the Executive Committee of the World's Fair as an attraction in connection with the Exhibition. A man has sought to lease a piece of land near the show ground, upon which he intends to build a railway a mile in circumference, with another line inside the main track, the two being connected by a switch. On one side the projector would erect a grand stand capable of accommodating 30,000 people. The lines would be placed in such a position that two engines with carriages going in opposite directions would collide. Thus he would produce a real railway disaster, which he contends would prove an attractive spectacle. He proposes, for the purposes of his display, to buy abandoned engines from different railways, which can be procured cheaply. He says he can provide performances twice a week at a cost of £500 each.

Mr. E. G. Nisbet writes to the *Standard* with reference to the report that Mrs. Parnell, the widow of the late C. S. Parnell, is lying seriously ill at Steyne Terrace, Worthing. There is no Steyne Terrace in Worthing, and the only Mrs. Parnell in Worthing, and the one who has been lying seriously ill is (he says) my sister, Mrs. Robert Parnell, who is a widow residing with her parents. It is a source of great annoyance and, moreover, serious unpleasantness to herself, her parents, and her little children that a rumour has been spread through this town that she is Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, as the worry and annoyance caused by this mistake tend seriously to retard her recovery.

On account of the great increase of smuggling from pilot cutters round the coast, the Board of Customs have issued a stringent notice, reminding pilots and masters and crews of pilot vessels that, under the Customs Consolidation Act, any pilot detected in a fraud upon the revenue is liable, in addition to the usual punishment for such offence, to a fine of 100*l*., and if a licensed or qualified pilot, to suspension or dismissal by the authorities from whom he obtained his qualification; while all persons aiding and abetting in such offence are also liable to a fine of 100*l*.

It is observed by persons looking down from the northern hills that the lights of London, which used to be reflected in livid red on the evening sky, now have a pronounced white tinge, and this is attributed to the glare of the electric lamps with which many streets are now provided. Nothing could better suggest the great change which has already come over the process of lighting London in the winter. The lamps in the streets are of course are lamps, but there is an immenee and growing disposition to take incandescent lamps for household and shop lighting. In a case which Mr. Edison recently won in New York against piratical makers of his incandescent lamp, it was stated that the aggregate number of lamps turned out throughout the world is nearly 85,000 a day. Taking their selling price at over 3s. each, this would be equal to 12,000*l*. a day, or nearly 4 millions sterling a year, as the annual value of the incandescent lamp industry alone, to say nothing of the machinery, fittings, the materials and manual labour directly involved in the supply of the current.

M. Renan left no memoirs, and the report that he did so, a Paris correspondent says, is unfounded. He looked upon such writings as treasonable, and did not like private life to be displayed in books unless it were in a hazy and idealised form, that could not hurt or offend any one. It was his wish that not even his correspondence should get into print. The best of his mind, he used to say, was in his books. People might find there what he thought on every subject on which he directed his mind, save the lower animals, domesticated and others, and our relations to them. But he had never time to bestow much thought on this subject. If he had it would have given him deep satisfaction to plead for them to be brought within the law of kindness, which Buddha, Moses, and other great exponents of the religious sentiment that honours and exalts human nature laid down for their benefit.

Mr. F. G. Kitton, who claims to be the first journalist who has succeeded in landing upon the difficult rock of the Eddystone Lighthouse intent on describing that famous structure, gives both by pen and pencil, a picturesque account of his experiences in "The Strand Magazine." The process of landing begins by fixing ~~the boat in~~ position by means of a couple of lines let down and fastened to the prow. Then a strong rope, controlled by a winch is dropped from a projecting crane half-way up the tower, the lower end being firmly held by one of the boatmen giving it a turn round a wooden pin at the stern. Thereupon the visitor grasps the rope tinhtly, puts his feet in a loop attached thereto, and with a "Heave away!" the men at the winch steadily wind up the rope until the suspended figure is near enough for the man on the "set off" to seize him and put him on his feet. With the boat tossing about, even in moderate weather it is difficult for the beginner to make the start, which accomplished, he is in a position to realise the thrilling sensation of hanging on a rope in mid air, jerking and swaying over the boiling surf, with the salt spray dashing around.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Himalaya with English mails of the 21st ult., left Aden at one o'clock on Tuesday morning and may be expected here on Sunday at 9 a.m. The Himalaya took over the mails from the Arcadia at Aden, the latter vessel proceeding to Australia. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Miss Rennie, Mr Thomas, Mrs Thomas, child and infant, Lady Edge, Miss Edge, child and maid, Rev G Longridge, Rev E Manley, Mrs Weitbrecht, Mrs Thompson, child, two infants and ayah, Lieut F T Stewart, Mr C A Sherring, Mrs Ismay and two children, Miss Goodall, Mr D M Forbes, Mr R H Anderson, Mr and Mrs S Jacob, child and maid, Rev E N Beasly, Miss Baxter, Miss Broadbent and friend, Mr C H Sevenoakes, Major C F Vyse, Mrs Wigram's child, infant, nurse and ayah, Mr and Mrs Eaton, Mr and Mrs Court, Miss Hetherington, Miss Clay, Capt and Mrs Melville, Mr and Mrs John Dimsdale, Mr Bates, Miss Bell, Mr Sanders, Mr A Darby, Mrs York Brown, Mr and Mrs Firth, Miss Cobb, Mr C R Andreae, Mr C D Miller, Miss Miller, Mr Christie, Mrs Christie, child and maid, Mr and Mrs V S Fellows-Wilson, Mr Dean, Mr Hills, Capt D W Purdon, Mrs Candy, infant and nurse, Mr W Goldring, Mrs Shakespear, four children and nurse, Mr Longfield, Capt and Mrs Rich, Mr Reiss, Capt Boyce, Miss Jansen, Mr Tait, Mr and Mrs G G Gibbon Peppe and two infants, Miss Dewar, Miss Warren, Miss Payton, Miss Grace Payton, Mr A Butler, Miss Helps, Miss Jeymice Avery, Mrs Cuffe, Mr B A Brendon, Mr H O Brooke, Miss Mactaggart, Captain Nicholson, Capt Longfield, Mr E F M Allarakia, Mr P M Allarakia, Mr E P Allarakia, Mr L C Swift, Capt Brown, Mr R D Hughes, Mrs Locke King, Miss Barlow, Mrs Rawlins, Mr and Mrs Williamson, Surg-Lieut-Col McConnell, Mrs McConnell, Mrs Hewkins, child, infant and nurse, Mr A Mitchell, Mr and Mrs Swailes Miss Swailes, Mr and Mrs Scott and child, Mrs Middleton, Mr Granville Duff, Mr C S Rolland, two Misses Best, Miss A Sharp, Mrs Brownlow, Mr E E Schofield, Mr J Carter, Mrs Mein, Miss Kemball, Mr and Mrs C Kilner and infant, Mr E Dumfries, Mr C A Barrow, Mr C E Crawford, Miss Wingfield, Mrs Tholenberg and infant, Miss Oxley, Miss Davidson, Mr M D Bell, Mrs McMillan, infant and child, Miss Reil, Miss Hanbury, Miss Greenwood, Mr F C Turner, Mr Payne, Mrs Payne, two infants and ayah, Mr and Mrs J L Fawcus, Mr Burnett, Mr H Armstrong, Mrs Hickson and infant, Mr H A Pattman, Mr and Mrs Harwood, Mr Beauland, Mr Walker, Mr T G Acres, Mr J Willis, Mr Yarrow, Mrs E Suckling, Miss Fielding, Mr Speechly, Major Smart, Sergt-Major J Dowling, wife and three children, Mr H H Hinderer and family, Mr Sait, Mr Mahomed, Mrs Hemick, infant and ayah, Capt C C Winn and man-servant, Mr T A Yarrow, Mr Geoghegan, Mr H A Smith, Miss Clara Howard, Mr A Braseman, Lieut Hunter, Mr Shaw, Mr Couldrey, Mr Savignon, Major W H Odell, Dr M C Mody, Miss Webber, Miss Pim, Mr F Horne, Mr and Mrs Scott and family, Miss Tomkin, Mr David Hanbury, Mr and Mrs Yates, Mr and Mr Frank Jacobs, Dr Garton, Mr T Beasley, Mr and Mrs M D Bell, Mr Biddulph, Lieut Foley, Mr Hollands, Mr and Mrs Attretel, Mrs Hammond, Mr Mackintosh, Mrs Agnew Pope, Mrs Beasley, Lord Douglas Compton, Prof and Mrs Deussen, Rev and Mrs Peile, Mr Zippel, Mr Redfern, Mrs Adele Alison, Mrs Parish, Mr Thomas, Miss E A Richings, Mrs Harrison and infant, Mr Thos Beech.

From Marseilles: Mr and Mrs W A Wigram, Mr and Mrs Collingwood, two infants, child and ayah, Mr W A Baker, Mr. and Mrs Woodroffe, Mr and Mrs H G Cowie, Mr and Mrs J B Thomson, Mr and Mrs T Barclay, Mrs Wyndham, Miss Brooke and maid, Mr C Brock, Surg-Lieut-Col Joubert, Mrs Joubert, Capt Norman Franks, Mr H W Hill, Mrs Hill, Miss Hill, Mr and Mrs J M Fawcus, Mr E D Ralli, Mr W. Butler, Mr and Mrs Becker, infant and nurse, Mr David Fuchs, Mr M C Gibb, Mr Alex. Allan, Mr W Holmes, Mr and Mrs Phipson, Mrs Hearsey and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs T R Munro. Mr and Mrs E G McCudden, Mrs Stevens. Miss Stevens, Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Miss Olivier, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Strachey, Miss Harris, Mr and Mrs Carew Robinson, child, and nurse, Miss Callender, Mrs Crawford, Lieut Jermyn, Dr Wilson, Mrs Churcher, Mrs Irwin, Mr and Mrs W E Cooper, Capt. A L B Hughes, Capt G A B Evans, Mr Mittlemeyer. Miss Swabey, Mrs W Lee Warner and infant, Mrs Berkeley, Miss A Crockett, Col and Mrs Leckie, Lieut-Col A F Reid, Mr H B St Leger, Mr and Mrs T Barrett Lennard, Mr H A Heath, Mr Beaux, Sir W Ellis, Mr R H Anderson, Mr Oswald Bosanquet, Mr Muspratt, Surg-Gen A C C de Renzy, Mr R H Bullen, Lieut-Col G F Beaver, Mr Ralph Dawson, Mr and Mrs K E Twidale, Mr Hajee Ismail Suit, Mr and Mrs J J Mullaly, Mr R Pringle, Lieut W H Fasken, Mr F Cook, Mr J Walton, Miss, Mackichan, Miss Alexander, Mr and Mrs MacAndrew. Mr Lavers, Dr Alpin, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Baker and maid, Mr J Fachiri, Miss Fernan, Mr H Gill, Mr D Pearson, Mr H D Gillman, Mr A Macdonnell, Mr and Mrs Nash, Mr Buckley, Lieut Col-Walker, Mr and Mrs Allen, Mr Fleicher, Miss East, Mr C H Villiers, Mr Bennet Standford, Mr H S Harris, Mr and Mrs Van Wierden, Mr Chann, Raja Shiain Sinhor, Mr Sage Fellows, Dr A J M MacLaughlin, Mr Allen, jun, Mr Heaton, Mr H Kirby, Mr Fosbery, Mrs G B Preston, Mr A C Trevor, Capt C E Poynder, Mr T G Dickson, Mr R Venables Greene, Mrs H M Phipson, Mrs Pechy Phipson and maid, Mr. Heaton, Gen D Gaze.

From Ismalia: Mr Lamour.

For Madras: Mrs. T W Rawlins, Mrs Bennet and two infants, Mr Llewellyn, Major Smart, Lieut Weedon, RE, Col S E Rolland, Mr J Meredith.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that attention is being called to the question of Dr. Deshmukh's resignation of his office of Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government. It is a question of serious public importance. There are underlying it principles which affect not only the profession and public service but the wide public at large. It is time our public bodies took up the question seriously, for it vitally affects the progress of medical education and the growth and rise of the local medical profession on the one hand, and the rights and privileges of the public on the other. Medical education demands that the teaching in the Medical College is in keeping with what one expects from a first-class medical school. It must, therefore, be entrusted in every branch to admittedly capable specialists and experts. In order that the work may be efficient it must be continuous, and to be continuous, there should be no unmeaning and unnecessary shuffling of the professors. Further the public interests in the Chemical Analyser's Department demands that the reports of analyses done in the department, which are frequently taken in trust, and regarded as conclusive and authoritative shall be the work of such hands and heads as can lay claim to expert knowledge and experience. Recent moves in the College, which have evidently been made to suit the convenience of the Surgeon-General's Department, call for some prompt action on the part of the public. It is incumbent under the circumstances on our leading public bodies to memorialize Government, and to take such immediate steps as would conduce to restore confidence in the reliability and responsibility of the work done by the Chemical Analyser's Department. At present mere beginners are suddenly called upon to do the work of masters of the service and art of analytical chemistry. The assistants are the merest tyros with such knowledge of the elements of chemistry as they possessed when they passed their L. M. and S. Examinations. Their chief if one, who has been taken so long to be a pathological expert, and is not known to have any special qualification in chemistry, at any rate cannot be expected to be familiar with the work. Are there these the experts who are to assist the cause of justice in the courts of the Coroner, the Magistrate, and the Judges, and to assist various other Government Departments and the community that have to depend on the Government chemical experts for this action in matters requiring the aid of their analytical Chemist? It is too serious a work for the Government to neglect. There are grave, public, and state interests involved, and they ought not to be sacrificed to personal or departmental considerations.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 1. BHALCHUNDRA KRISHNA.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I am not the S. Benjamin mentioned in the advertisement appearing in your to-day's issue, and I should be obliged if you would let this correction appear in your next impression.—Yours, &c.,

SILAS BENJAMIN,
Nov. 1. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 29.)

Home Department.

Mr J C Veasey has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr E White has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Lieut H M Halliday, I S C, is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade in Assam.

Surgn-Major G Bomford, M D, Bengal Estabt, Secy to the Surgn-Genl and Sanitary Commr, with the Govt of India, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Surgn-Capt J T W Leslie, M B, Bengal Estabt, Offg Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Surgn-Genl and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Major G Bomford, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major G S A Ranking, M D, Bengal Estabt, Offg Secy to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Surgn-Capt J T W Leslie.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Furlough for one year of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to Mr A E Wild, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (offg 2nd grade), Central Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Foreign Department.

Lieut C B Baldock, I S C, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battn, is appointed to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev J Goudie of the Wesleyan Mission to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and to license the said Rev J Goudie to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class and Assist Commr in Thal-Cotiali and Assit Political Agent in Loralai and the Railway District, is granted privilege leave for two months, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Major A P Thornton, I S C, on being relieved of his appointment as Offg Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Jeypore, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Harowttee and Tonk, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Lieut W Hudson, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Departt, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as an Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class and Assist to the Resident and to the Genl.Supt of Operatiins for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad.

Capt C G F Fagan, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assist to the Resident and to the Genl-Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr E C O'Brien, Second Assist Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr E A Doran, Personal Assist to the Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as Second Assis Director-Genl of the Post Office of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr O'Brien, or until further orders.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr J Owens, Presidency Post Master, Bombay is extended by 24 dayys.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut H M Halliday, Y L I, Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Infy, and Second-Lieut F J Moberly, Oxford L I, offg Wing Officer, 37th Bengal Infry.

Second-Lieut Moberly will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of Strte for India:—Lieut A Mooren, Conaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 6th Regt of Madras Infy, and Second-Lieut A V Alexander, R I Regt., Wing Officer, 14th Regt of Madras Infy.

Second-Lieut Alexander will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H My's approval.

Second Lieut H Brand, Highland L I, offg Wing Officer, 5th Regt of Bombay (Light) Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Brand will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Second Lieuts appointed to the unattached list of the British Army, who have been nominated by the Secy of State for India for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effecti from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal—J H K Stewart, R M Hall, J D Cadell, B M L Broadhurst, S K B Rice, E E Barwell, E C Corbyn, P H Dundas, and J S Corlett.

Madras.—B H B Magrath, J E Hughes, C I F O Jones, R L Ricketts, C R Harbord, and E G W Pratt.

Bombay.—G M G Parker, W B T Abbey, R Dudgeon, G A R Watts and W Fitz A Stewart.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Major H St P Maxwell, C S I, I S C, Depy Commr, 1st grade, Assam, Political Agent and Supt, Manipur State, (p a) for one year and three months; Lieut A W S Wingate, I S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 14th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for one year and six months; and Condr T O Drake, Ordnance Dept office of the Director-Genl of Ordnance in India, (m c) for one year.

Col H F Grant, C B, British Service, Asst Adjt-Genl, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for 140 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut Col W J A Birch, I S C, Comdt, 5th Bengal Infy, for 1 year; Capt E J Medley, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 17th Bengal Cavy, for one year; and Lieut H A Moore, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 5th Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt R G Brown, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st, Batn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to to proceed out of India on private affairs; Second grade Assist Apothy G S Collet for one year.

Col W A J Wallace, C I E, R E, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Capt G C P Onslow, R E E, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col G T Skipwith, R E, Supt Engr, 1st class, Public Works Dept., N-W Provinces and Oudh (m. c.) for three months; Major H H R Heath, I S C, Squdn Comdr and 2nd-in-command 11th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for seven days; Major J B Lynch, Comdt, 12th Bengaj Cacy, (p. a.) for one month; Capt J W Cowley, I S C, Wing Comdr, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, (p. a.) for four months; Lieut H C C Ducat, I S C Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles, (p. a.) for seven days; and Brgde-Surgd Lieut Col G King, MB, CIE, Supt of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, (p. a.) for one month.

Col C S MacLean, C B C I E, I S C has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Lieutenants to be Captains—H Daly, C I E, J A Houison Craufurd, H T Brown, F W P Macdonald, C M Cartwright, B Holloway, Fitz James, M Edwards, W S Delamain, A W S Wingate, T Jermyn, W M Carpendale, F H Elliott, C Y Cromelin, F Duncan, A G Davidson, A P D Harris, A Nicholls, R P Warren, H G Burton, S M Mason, C H U Price, J M Stewart, H Hudson, P Holland, G R Crawford, C Ross Ross, L J Mathias, C C Reid, A E Woods, W G Hatherell, O G Ievers, E H Bernard, F Churchill and W E Brett.

Ordnance Department.

Bengal—Condr J Penfold seconded is brought on the effective list, vice Condr E Barret, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr J J Headwards, Asst Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr T O D Clerk, office of the Director-Genl of Ordnance in India, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr W Goodman, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Condr, seconded; and Sub-Condr W C Parfitt to be Condr, vice Conductor John Penfold, transferred to pension establishment. Condr H Saw, Head Overseed, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to be Depy Assist Commissary, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H My's approval; Condr P Wyer to be Depy Asst Comisary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut Subject to H My's opptoval and Sub-Condr J Dow to be Condr, vice Honorary Lieut and Depy Asst Comsry R Giltrap, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr Patrick Kelly, Assist Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, on probation, seconded, is confirmed in the warrant grade.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Sub-Assist Condr Apothry S G Wood to be Second grade Assist Apothy, vice second grade Assist Apothry A H Bell, resigned.

First grade Assist Apothey D Waller to be second grade Apothy and Sub-Assist Apothy A E Atwell to be second grade Assist Apothy, vice first grade Apothy H Clayton, retired.

Native Army.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Havildar Sadho Sukul to be Jemadar, vice Anant Ram Pande, deceased, with effect from the 12th August 1892.

Punjab Frontier Force.

No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery—Jemadar Wagir Singh to be Subadar, vice Fattu, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment.

Volunteer Corps.

Promotions—Dacca Vol Rifle Corps—The third Christian name of Capt Jenkins is Layton.

Resignations—2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut R W Senior resigns his commission; and—Nagapur Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J Coutts resigns his commission.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Magistrates of the 3rd class in the Bilaspur District:—Mr N N De, Barrister-at-Law, Mr M N Sircar, Raghunath Rao, Narain Shastri.

On being relieved by Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Assist Commr, Nagpur, is transferred to Damoh.

The services of Mr E H Blakesley, I C S, Assist Commr, Damoh, are plrced temporarily at the disposal of the Settlement Dept from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties to Mr F J Cooke, I C S.

Messrs H M Laurie, I C S, and B Robertson, I C S, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of Depy Commr, Balaghat, on the forenoon of the 20th idem.

The following transfers of Police Officers are ordered:—Mr C M B Seagrim, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Seoni in the same capacity; on being relieved by Mr Seagrim, Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt of Police, Seoni, is transferred temporarily to Bilaspur; On being relieved by Mr Proby, Mr F A Naylor, Dist Supt of Police, Bilaspur, is transferred temporarily to Saugor; and Mr. H P K Skipton, Dist Supt of Police, Sambalpur, is transferred to Raipur.

Four keepers are attached to the Eddystone, but three only are on duty at one time. Each is supposed to have three months on the rock, followed by a month ashore; but the detention is often longer owing to the impossibility of approaching the rock in rough weather. The period on the rock is longer than used to be customary, and Mr. Kitton puts in a plea for reducing it. The monotonous round of duties carried on day by day, so far away from their fellow-men, invariably induces, after the first month, acute depression of spirits, the attack lasting from twelve to twenty hours, and work being temporarily impossible, the sufferer remains in his berth until the sickness moderates, his mates kindly fulfilling his duties meanwhile.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The luminous fountain which M. Gaston Treuve' the well-known Parisian electrician, has construsted for Mdme. Patti, at Craig-y-Nos, is not of the elaborate kind familiar to us in the gardens of public exhibitions, such as those of former years at South Kensington, but a private ornament, small and comparatively inexpensive. The basin of the fountain is six metres in diameter, and the jets are illuminated by four incandescent lamps equivalent to 800 candles. The light is projected on the jets by means of four parabolic reflectors under the glass covered chambers, from which the water springs. Various tints are given to the light by interposing coloured glasses arranged on two superposed discs, concentric or otherwise, which are turned in the same or opposite directions with equal or unequal velocities by means of a small waterwheel. By this device the play of colours on the water can be deversified like that of the kaleidoscope. Each of the lamps consume six amperes at 110 volts, so that the total electric energy required is 2,640 watts.

In the Records of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. Fritz Noetling gives the results of his investigation of the jade and amber mines of Upper Burmah. The amber is found in a formation of the tertiary age, probably the lower miocene. It shows a bluish tinge or fluorescence, when seen at a certain angle, and hence yellow lumps are apt to look greenish. The clouded or white variety, so highly prized, is apparently wanting there.

The jade workings are of two kinds: pit and quarry mines. The pits are on the banks of the Uru river below the village of Sankha; the quarries are on a plateau at Tammaw, near Sankha, and 1,600ft. above the Uru river. Here the white jade occurs as vein in a black-green igneous rock or trap, from which it is separated by a layer of soft clayey mineral. In the white jade green pieces of various sizes are found, which are the proper jade of artists. The rock is quarried by heating it with large fires, then cooling it, and breaking it with iron hammers. "Red jade" is occasionally found in the pit diggings of the Uru and is evidently the original green or white jade discoloured by hyderated oxide of iron.

The New Gordon Diamond Mining Company of Griqualand West have introduced a new method of extracting the gems from the soil. The soil direct from the mine is dumped on a slanting table or shoot, where the stones are picked from it, and the earth passes through two crushing mills. After this it is screened or sifted into two qualities, both of which pass into separate pulsators, where they are washed. The gems being heavier remain at the bottom, and the muddy oveflow is treated over again.

"Chromogen I." is the name of a new dye-stuff which is a reddish powder, and dissolves in alcohol or water to a colourless solution. When silk or wool is steeped in an aqueous solution of it to which Glauber's salt and sulphuric acid have been added they absorb the dye stuff, and if they are subsequently immersed in an acidulated bath of bichromate of potash a fine fast reddish-brown colour is developed. Chromogen I. can be used with other dye stuffs, such as alizarin yellow, which should be added to the chromogen bath, or cloth red, which should be added to the bichromate of potash bath.

Some remarkable figures of hammered silver, representing men, women, and animals, have been exhumed from a peat bog in Jutland, and lodged in the Danish National Museum. The eye-holds of the figures, now empty, were once filled with glass or precious stones. One of the plates is 17in. long, and exhibits the forms of soldiers wearing helmets. Another shows the figure of a god with a wheel at his side, a third is that of a horned god, sitting cross-legged in Oriental fashion, and a fourth has the forms of two elephants. The god with the wheel is identified as the Gallic sun-god, and the work dates from before the Christian era.

In a report of the National Museum, Washington, U.S., just issued, Mr. Romyn Hitchcock advances the hypothesis that the Ainos, or hairy people of Yezo, Japan, were not the only race who inhabited Japan before the arrival of the true Japanese from the south. The Ainos, who appear to have entered the country from the north, were, he thinks, preceded by a race of pit-dwellers. This idea is not so novel as Mr. Hitchcock seems to imagine, for it was published as far back as 1877 by Professor Edward S. Morse, of Salem, Massachusetts, who has repeatedly advocated it since then.

Now that pre-Columbian discoveries of America are under discussion, we may refer to that mentiontioned in the Chinese annals of the seventh century, in connection with the name of Fu-Sang, which was first brought to the notice of European scholars in 1761 by De Guignes, the French Orientalist. The account speaks of a distant island beyond the sea with strange inhabitants, which has hitherto been taken for America: but Herr Gustave Schlegel, the accomplished Chinese scholar, has recently shown, in his "Fu-Sang Kono," published at Leyden, that the island of Saghalien and the Ainos is intended rather than America.

Did the Irish discover America before Norsemen? Mallet, in his "Northern Antiquities," quotes an old Icelandic treatise to the effect that South of Greenland, and the land of the Skrœllings (Eskimo), and Markland and Vinland the good, as discovered by Leif Grikson, lies "Albania," that is to say Havitramannaland, 'White-man'sland,' whither vessels formerly sailed from Ireland. It was there that several Irishmen and Icelanders recognised Ari, the son of Mar and Katla of Reykjanes, whom there had not for a long time been any tidings of, and whom the natives of the country had made their chief." Havitramannaland was also called "Irland it Mikla"—Great Ireland—and Mallet says the Northmen seem to have obtained their knowledge of it from Limerick traders. There is no good reason to doubt that Irish men sailed to, and even traded with, America as early as the Norsemen. They had gone to Iceland before the Norse, and from Iceland they may have proceeded further west as the Norse did. Whether, as has been supposed, there was actually an Irish colony south of Massachusetts in the ninth or tenth century is however doubtful in Mallet's opinion.

Be this as it may, it is tolerably clear that the Scotch, as usual, had a share in the great discovery. Thorfinn, surnamed Karlsefni, *i. e.*, possessing manly abilities, who followed Leif Erikson in 1006, not only claimed descent from Irish and Scotch, as well as Norse ancestors, but had with him a Scotch man and woman, called Kaki and Hekja, who being swift of foot, were landed to explore the country south of Markland (Nova Scotia), that is to say, New England, and they brought back corn and grapes.

In these autumn evenings the study of the stars may be facilitated by the following simple device of Mr. A. E. Beach, an American astronomer:—Paper stars are cut from a sheet of cardboard covered with luminous paint, and are fixed by means of pins on a black board in the relative positions of the stars seen on the dark background of the night sky. The stars can there be readily identified indoors by means of a Proctor star map, or any good popular book treating of the heavenly bodies.

The "pipa Americana," which is fully described in the new edition by Dr. Bottger of Brehm's "Thierleben," is a kind of "jumping frog," with a peculiar mode of carrying its young. The male pipa places the eggs on the back of the female, where they are held by a secretion from the skin until each one is enclosed in a little hexagonal case or cell like that of a honeycomb, which with its lid or cover is developed from the skin of the animal. Sixty or seventy young are hatched from the eggs, and carried for eighty-two days in these boxes until they are able to provide for themselves. At this period the back of the mother is covered with a colony of young ones.

"Edison" is the name of a village in New Jersey, which has sprung into existence during the past two years owing to an invention of Edison. It stands on the site of an old deserted iron pit, called the Ogden mine, which, after Edison invented his "magnetic ore separator," was acquired by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company. The old "tailings" of the mine are passed through the hoppers of these separators, and the iron in them is attracted aside by powerful magnets and melted into pigs. In this way a flourishing industry has arisen.

The forthcoming session of the Royal Geographical Society will probably be signalised by a special meeting at which Captain Lugard will give his experiences of Uganda. Dr. Nansen will also lecture on his projected Polar expedition. Mr. Joseph Thomson will give an account of his journey to Lake Bangweolo; the Prince of Monaco will probably describe his experiments on the Atlantic currents and Sir Archibald Geikie will give the results of his observations on different types of scenery.

How long is the natural life of a ship? From a table cited by Mr. Robert Thompson, the new President of the North-East Coast Engineers and Shipbuilders, it appears that this is to some extent a question of where the ship is built. Vessels constructed in the United States last on an average eighteen years only. French ships average twenty, Dutch twenty-two, German twenty-five, British twenty-six, Italian twenty-seven, and Norwegian thirty. The average death-rate of the world's shipping is about 4 per cent., and the birth-rate 5 per cent. A preference at the present time is shown for certain parts of a vessel being of iron instead of steel, such as tank tops and decks exposed to the weather, but in Mr. Thompson's opinion it would be much better to keep the material the some throughout as far as possible, and he would prefer the steel being of the same thickness as the iron.

NOTICES.

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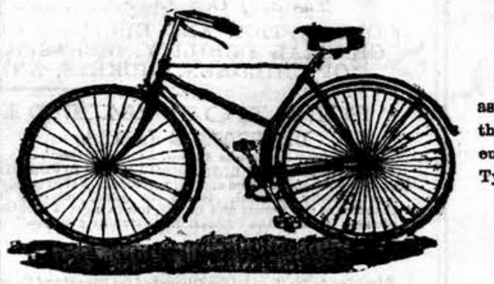

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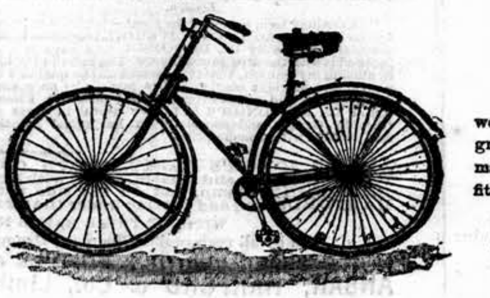

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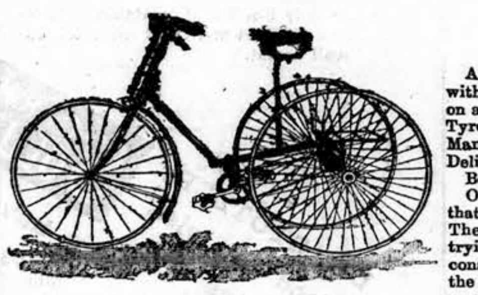

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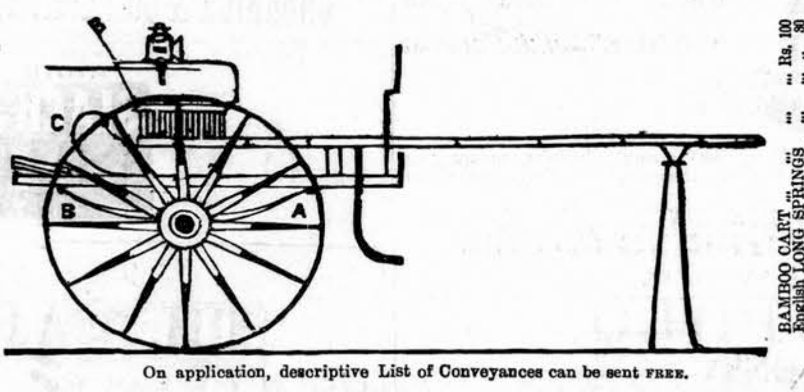

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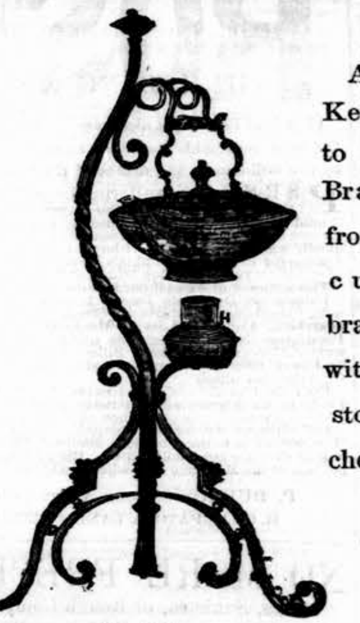

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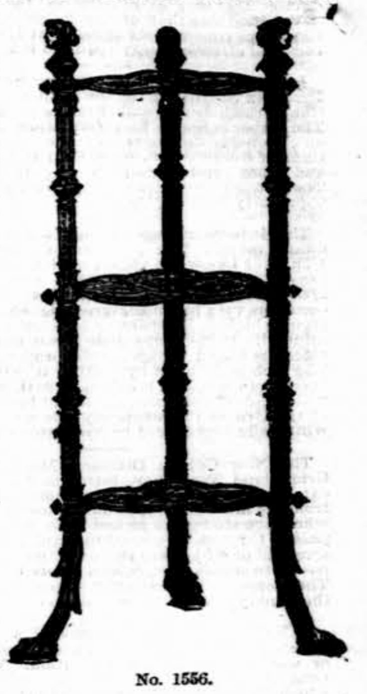

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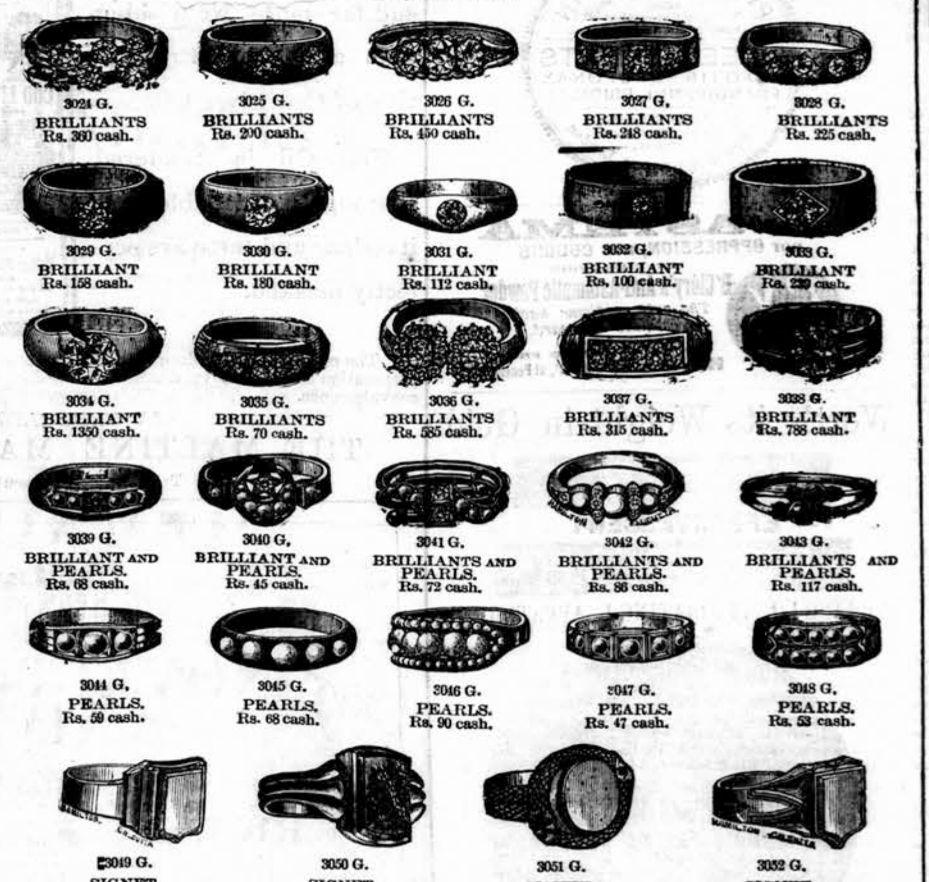

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